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Troops for Strike Area? Two Paris Nazis Killed; Army Voting Made Easier

The World's Day—August 13, 1942

Washington: Troops May Cover Strike Area

The possibility that troops might be sent to the strike-closed General Cable Company plant at Bayonne, N. J., unless the strikers quickly ended their defiance of a War Labor Board order refusing them a wage increase was indicated by Chairman William H. Davis following a White House conference. [Page 9.]

Legislation permitting the War and Navy Departments to make immediate payments to dependents of servicemen under the recently-enacted Allowance and Allotment Acts was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

Oil and rail officials approved a plan in Chicago for central assembly points and full oil trains of about 60 cars each to eliminate hitches in shipments to the Atlantic Coast.

Construction of electric power and light projects, including 15 partly completed farm projects of the Rural Electrification Administration, has been halted because of the steel and copper demands of the armed forces, the War Production Board said.

Production of stirrup pumps for civilian use in fighting incendiary bombs will be 'indefinitely delayed," Civilian Defense Director James M. Landis said, because the Army and Navy have requisitioned the entire output of plastic hose developed for OCD.

Work by children of 14 and 15 years, under carefully safeguarded conditions, is permitted in the cutting of pears, peaches, and apricots in fruit dry yards during the school vacation under Labor Department amendments of existing regulations. Former minimum age was 16.

The Office of Price Administration and eastern oil distributors renewed efforts for consumer rationing of fuel oil. The War Production Board is reported undecided on whether to impose rations or merely limit deliveries to dealers.

Grand Jury indictments against seven persons in New York, Brooklyn and Chicago accused of aiding the Nazi saboteurs who landed in the United States by submarine, are asked by Justice Department on charges of treason. [Page 3.]

War Labor Board took jurisdiction in wage dispute between U. S. Steel Corporation and C. I. O. United Steelworkers of America. The board itself reviewed evidence to expedite a decision. [Details: Page 9.]

Solution for manpower shortages in copper mines is sought by five top war agencies.

Wage and union shop demands of copper, lead, and zinc workers on an industry-wide basis are being considered by the National War Labor Board.

In Europe: Hand Grenades Kill Nazis in Paris

Two German soldiers were killed and eight seriously wounded when hand grenades were thrown recently into a group of Nazi aviators near Paris, it was disclosed. [Page 7.]

Portuguese Army officers in a group of 12 left Lisbon by air for Germany on an invitation by the German High Command, it was announced in Berlin. [How Portugal saves its army: Editorial Page.]

Fighting French forces have been swelled by some 900 soldiers and sailors, representing some 75 per cent of the former Vichy Garrison at Diego Suarez, Madagascar.

British bombing of industrial western Germany has been so damaging that Nazi Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels has made a personal propaganda tour of the area in an attempt to bolster lagging morale, the Russian radio asserted.

Unconfirmed German rumors that Prime Minister Churchill has been in Moscow conferring with Premier Stalin were augmented by the Berlin radio today which said the Prime Minister had arrived in Cairo.

Sperial permits were made mandatory for Belgians travelling from other parts of the country to the coastal regions, as the Nazis deepened their operational zone along the Belgian North Sea coast.

New England: Voting Easier for Men in Army

Men in the armed forces stationed away from home will find it easier to vote (by mail) in this war than in World War I, but technicalities still disfranchise a good many. [First of three articles: Page 5.]

Nearly 1,000 army flying cadets will leave New England to begin training during the next seven days, the Army announced. [Page 5.]

Brockton, Mass., Rationing Board has revoked and recalled 861 "C" gasoline ration books from among first 2,406 applications reviewed. [Page 2.]

Threat of James C. Petrillo against Springfield, Mass., Municipal Auditorium was disregarded by City Property Committee there, in tentatively agreeing not to ban Boston Symphony Orchestra. [Page 2.]

Six new freighters and two new destroyers will be launched on a single day in Maine next Sunday [Page 4.]

Mayor Roger L. Putnam, of Springfield, Mass., opened headquarters in Boston for his campaign for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination. [Page 2.]

Dr. Raymond L. Buell, seeking to unseat Congressman Treadway in Western Massachusetts, advocated a low-tariff economic bloc among the United States, United Kingdom, and Canada. [Page 5.]

National: Admiral May Testify in Chicago

Rear Admiral Frederick C. Sherman, who commanded the sunken aircraft carrier Lexington, conferred in Chicago with Special Prosecutor William D. Mitchell, in charge of a Federal Grand Jury investigation into alleged publication of confidential Navy information by three newspapers. Admiral Sherman is expected to be first witness in a case involving the Chicago Tribune, New York Daily News, and Washington Times Herald. [Details: Page 3.]

The San Francisco Bay area was under an alert for 16 minutes. The Fourth Fighter Command ordered the alert at 8:13 a. m. The all clear came at 8:29 a. m. after, the Army said, "an unidentified target was identified." Radio stations did not leave the air.

A flat 8 per cent sales tax is strongly advocated by the National Association of Manufacturers as part of a $37,200,000,000 measure for war financing. [Details: Financial Page.]

In New York the Vote for Freedom headquarters urged voters to retire pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists, after Tuesday's primaries in which the isolationist issue was largely ignored.

Midwest blackout covering industrial areas of Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin for half hour was declared generally successful.

Americas: Chile Censors Communications

Chile ordered strict censorship of communications with "countries at war with American Nations." Transmission of information which "might endanger the security of American States" was forbidden. These steps were in accord with recommendations of the January conference at Rio de Janeiro.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts are summarize don Page 1 in Column 8.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL, WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Best Test Yet With Wardens Right on Job

That is the decision of officials for Boston's third surprise 'raid'; Suburbs in line, too.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After a flying motor trip through suburban and downtown Boston under the spur of a 20-minute emergency air-raid alarm that brought out a civilian army of wardens mounting into the thousands, state public safety officials pronounced today's test "the best ever, so much better than anything we have yet seen that today's exhibition seems almost perfect."

Nothing but enthusiastic comments on the good showing of Brookline, Waltham, Watertown, Belmont, Cambridge and Boston proper could be obtained from J. Wells Farley, Director of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee, and Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, Regional Director of the 41 towns and cities engaging in this morning's surprise alarm, after a detailed tour of the suburbs in fast-moving police cars.

Precisely at 10:05 the wardens' alarm started its blasts on top of the Court House in Boston from which the surrounding communities took their cues. It was the first test by United States Army request of audible alarms for wardens to be on the job and prepared for the public alarm that followed throughout metropolitan Boston at 10:35 a. m.

Wardens on the Job

And the wardens were definitely "on the job" as Mr. Farley and a group of newspaper writers accompanying him on the tour can vouch for. Spinning down Boylston Street at 9:50 a. m. the cavalcade of three police cars which included several other state safety committeemen reached Kenmore Square just as the wardens alarm sounded from the Court House for a total elapsed time of only five seconds.

While some wardens thought this meant to stop traffic and clear the streets of pedestrians, these instances of confusion were almost wholly absent this time, a marked improvement over the telephone system of notifying wardens, it seemed.

The wardens alarm had been taken up and sounded throughout the 41 towns and cities within a space of less than 10 minutes. This was one of the most significant points in this morning's alarm, since upon this test depends the establishment of future policies concerning the warning of local wardens. No sign of the confusion surrounding the signal system was apparent among wardens and pedestrians as the police cars roared through the streets of Newton, Brighton, Watertown, Belmont, Cambridge and thence down Massachusetts Avenue to Columbus Avenue to the South Station.

Wardens Were Everywhere

The most impressive feature of the survey was the tremendous number of wardens standing in the streets and doorways, unloading streets cars and directing pedestrians off the streets and away from glass enclosures.

Here and there, however, the observers were impressed by the crowds of people standing behind great plate glass windows watching

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U. S. Consolidates Gains in Solomons; Germans Sweeping Across Caucasus; British Labor Backs Stand on India

U. S. officials and public support British action on Gandhi and Indian strike.

Complete indorsement given Government in its handling of civil disobedience drive.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—Both popular and governmental support in the United States is today strongly on the side of Great Britain's decisive handling of the Indian civil disobedience disorders precipitated by Mohandas K. Gandhi's "Freedom Now" campaign.

American officials are hopeful and would be ready to facilitate the resumption of negotiations for real peace in India, but Britain's quick detention of Mr. Gandhi and other Congress Party leaders for forcible quelling of rioters are regarded here as necessary defense, not political measures.

The announcement by the State Department that the United States armed forces in India would not participate in the suppression of internal disorders is directed to aiding the British by clearly cutting the ground from the Indian propaganda claim that the United States was sending troops to India for political purposes.

Supplies to China

For some time, of course, United States military personnel has been engaged in relaying war materials and planes through India to China by air and American fliers have used India as a base from which to attack the Japanese in Burma.

Mr. Gandhi and his followers sought to read some ulterior meaning into the presence of these forces. In the delicate days just before his arrest Mr. Gandhi made statements calculated to fan Indian suspicion about the intentions of the United States, flatly asserting that the Americans in India might be used against the Indian nationalists.

Four Policy Points

The State Department's declaration specifically rules out this possibility and affirms that the sole purpose of American troops in India is to prosecute the war against the Axis and that their immediate objective is to help China. Ameri-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 13—The British labor movement which for many years has consistently been in the forefront in advocating India's right to self-government and in criticizing Conservative administrations for not freeing India more speedily has now reached a plain and unequivocal decision to support the British Government's firm action against Congress Party leaders.

Thereby British labor, both political and trade union, has lined up staunchly shoulder to shoulder beside the British Government in dealing with the Indian situation. Some of the British Government's severest critics over Indian affairs in the past are thus now solidly back of the Government. They join with the British Government and Government of India in deploring the civil disobedience campaign and in appealing to the more reasonable elements in India.

Moreover, labor makes a vital contribution to the question now being widely discussed, especially abroad and in the United States, as to whether the United Nations guarantee of Indian freedom in place of a British guarantee would end the Indian deadlock. The labor declaration says, "The labor movement believes that establishment of free India in the postwar world is secure and is not endangered by any possibility of evasion or procrastination by the British Government."

Hesitancy at First

When Indian unrest suddenly developed this week following the arrest of Mohandas K. Gandhi, and other Congress Party leaders, sections of the British labor movement hesitated to give their full support to the British Government's policy. They talked of recalling Parliament to hear a Government

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

India to be test for four freedoms? Page 6.

Advanced British Lancaster Mightiest Allied-Made Bomber

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT ASSEMBLY FLYING FIELD SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Aug. 13—Over this airdrome where a few newspapermen have been privileged to fly in Great Britain's new big four-engine bomber, the Avro Lancaster, I have seen and heard some of the secrets behind British-American plans for a joint air offensive on Germany.

Some, relating to production figures, cannot be divulged beyond a mere statement that they carry assurance that estimated casualties will be covered, with a comfortable margin to spare. But others, with particular reference to the Lancaster, can be disclosed for the first time if readers will imagine themselves climbing into one of the machines destined to play an important role in the future scourging of Germany.

Here the United Nations have the world's most formidable vehicle for aerial bombardment. Not only can it carry the heaviest long distance bombload — eight tons or more—but it has a range of at least 3,000 miles and can work up to a maximum speed of around 300 miles an hour.

If it gets into trouble with fighters, the Lancaster is well equipped to fight its way out, for in its four hydraulically operated gun turrets—one in the nose, one on top, one beneath, and one in

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Associated Press

This Is How—

Upper: Packed into a line of landing barges, United States Marines move toward their objective as they occupy an island somewhere in the Southwest Pacific. Barges started from a naval transport anchored offshore. Picture shows a rehearsal for the actual attack on the Solomon Islands. Lower: Marine tractors "Little surf" as they are driven off landing boats to establish an outpost in the South Seas.

Army's Public Relations Given Shakeup by Stimson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—A complete and drastic reorganization of the public relations agencies of the Army and War Department to eliminate duplication of effort, inconsistencies and "promotion" of news was announced today by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War.

At least 75 of more than 100 public relations officers of various arms services and bureaus of Washington outside the regular War Department Bureau of Public Relations under Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Surles will be reassigned, if possible, to duty with troops, Mr. Stimson said.

A substantial reduction in size and elimination of the semi-autonomous nature of the public relations staffs of the Army ground forces, the Services of Supply and the Air Forces were part of the plan, the Secretary said, with each of these organizations to have its representatives in General Surles' bureau, but subject to his control as to policy and consistency of news releases.

Mr. Stimson said the decision to reorganize the public relations setup was taken before publication Monday of a story issued at Mitchel Field, N. Y., with pictures said to be of "fifth column" signs pointing to important defense installations, a story the Army later said "may be untrue."

Investigation Asked

However, Mr. Stimson said, this occurrence was precisely the kind of thing that the reorganization might be expected to eliminate in the future. Obviously aroused by the Mitchel Field story, Mr. Stimson said he had made a direct personal request to Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Eastern Defense Commander, for a thorough investigation.

"If anything like what has been asserted in reputable newspapers is true, I think that drastic steps will have to be taken," he said. (Some papers have said that the entire story was a hoax.)

Mr. Stimson said he had asked General Surles several weeks ago to study a reorganization of the public relations agencies of the Department and the Army with a view of economy of personnel, elimination of confusion resulting from duplication of effort, closer control and elimination of conflicting statements, and determination of what officers might "be reassigned to the advantage of the combat services."

Bars News Promotion

In addition, Mr. Stimson said he felt very strongly that "the Army has no place in its organization for the promotion of news, for the promotion of the business of exploitation."

His own attitude on this subject, the Secretary said, could be found in the Bible—First Kings, chapter 20, verse 11, "Let not him that girdeth on his harness boast himself as he that putteth it off."

Goes to Fort Bragg

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The assignment of Col. Elbridge G. Chapman, Jr., of Arcadia, Calif., to command the Air Borne Command at Fort Bragg, N. C., in succession to Brig. Gen. William C. Lee, was announced by the War Department today.

General Lee was assigned last week to command the 101st Air Borne Division, one of two streamlined and completely air borne divisions now being organized.

Maj. Gen. C. L. Scott, of Uriah, Ala., who returned recently from a tour of several months of duty in Egypt as an observer, has been assigned to command the Armored Force Replacement Training Center at Fort Knox, Ky., it was announced.

He succeeds Brig. Gen. Thompson Lawrence, of New York City, who will remain at Fort Knox as a member of the Headquarters Staff of the Armored Force.

When Air-Raid Sirens Blow in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Busy Scollay Square Looks Like This

A few minutes before this picture was taken looking north this morning, the busy square was teeming with traffic. When the air raid sirens sounded, traffic pulled to the curb and came to a stop. Only moving vehicle in this picture is the police car in the center foreground. Group near the subway entrance is made up of air raid wardens and auxiliary police (note armbands and steel hats). One flagrant violation of regulations may be seen at the left where a large group of pedestrians is standing in the entrance to an amusement center.

Nazi motorized troops reported at Elista in fast-moving drive toward Astrakhan.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

American forces were announced to be entrenched at three points on the Solomon Islands. The points were not specified, but the announcement indicates that the landings have been successfully made.

The main question now is whether these can be held against reinforcements which the Japanese are said to be hurrying to the islands. Much will depend on whether Admiral Ghormley has sufficient air force at his disposal to hold back the Japanese and thus to allow the American forces to complete their possession of the bases they hold.

The Pacific operation, however, is being overshadowed by the extremely grave situation in Russia, where the Allied cause is heading for a major disaster if leaders of the United Nations cannot see their way to undertake some diversion in the West to help the hard-pressed Russians.

According to German reports, Nazi mechanized units have pushed ahead across the barren steppes of the Northern Caucasus as rapidly as they drove ahead in Poland. They appear to have followed the Manych River from the neighborhood of Salsk as far as Elista, Capital of the nomad Kalmucks. Another 175 miles over the same territory, which is exactly suited to rapid-moving tanks, would bring the Germans to the great port of Astrakhan, which commands the mouth of the Volga.

Russian resistance would appear to be at an end in the northern Caucasus. This means that Russian forces from Stalingrad northwards, though no doubt capable of strong resistance, are separated from the remnants of Marshal Timoshenko's army in the Caucasus. These remnants either must make their way through the mountains to Tiflis, Baku, and the south, or else go by boat to Batum on the Turkish border. There they will have to prepare to hold the great Baku oil fields, which still are 500 miles from the nearest German units. The Russian Black Sea Fleet is reported to have reached Batum, which is now likely to become its only base.

There appear to be strong Russian counterattacks farther north, around Voronezh and Rzhev, but nothing that seems likely to deter the Germans in their great sweep across the Caucasus.

Britain's Minister of Production, Oliver Lyttelton, has stated that the next 60 days will be the most critical period of the whole war. Events in Russia certainly bear out this statement.

Meanwhile, the dramatic story of the great British convoy struggling through the Mediterranean under the poundings of Axis bomber squadrons is still incomplete. Today, the Germans reported that the United States 14,700-ton aircraft carrier Wasp had been set on fire by six direct bomb hits and was trying to reach Malta. Previously, they reported that Britain's 22,600-ton carrier Eagle had been sunk. This proved true. The fate of the Wasp still has to be confirmed.

Solomons Battle:

Americans Entrench At Three Points

The Washington navy report stated that United States forces had entrenched at three points in the Solomon Islands, and were attempting to expand their positions with the immediate backing of Allied sea forces and long-range air assaults on Japanese communications and reinforcement bases.

The announcement said that op-

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Third Daylight Air-Raid Rehearsal in Boston Called Big Improvement

Automobile Tour Reveals Public More Co-operative

Boston passed its air-raid test today with a good measure of success. But there is still room for improvement.

This semed to be the consensus among expert observers, including officials of the State and local Committees on Public Safety, following the third big daylight rehearsal staged in 41 cities and towns of the Metrolopitan area this morning.

At 10:05 a. m. the air-raid sirens blasted a warning signal which summoned air-raid wardens to their posts. The Green 3 (test alarm) sent the sirens whooping at 10:35. The all-clear sounded at 10:55.

Comparing the public performance with that of the July 14 test, when crowds stood about in doorways, to "watch the parade," today's results were "very, very good—except in the West End,' John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee, reported after an automobile tour through several sections of the City.

Harold W. Fenner, Deputy Director of Region V (Metropolitan Boston) also praised the way in which Boston wardens and police cars got people off the street and lessened confusion which resulted momentarily from the sounding of an audible signal to mobilize A.R.P. personnel

A number of items in the test tripped up the examinees. Some difficulties were these:

1. The audible mobilization signal, which was intended by the State Committee to be—if possible—a one-pitched note, interrupted at certain intervals, was the "whoop" in Boston. Whether this contributed to momentary confusion could not be positively ascertained, but when the sirens began to blow, many persons near the corner of Washington and Summer Streets obviously thought the raid had begun and started to run for shelter.

2. In the West End, curious people insisted on standing or sitting in doorways and on sidewalks, ignoring wardens' instructions to go inside and seek shelter. In some other sections of Boston, people got inside the doorways, but stood immediately behind plate glass windows.

3. For approximately five minutes after the alarm sounded at 10:35, police and air-raid wardens could not decide whether or not to clear Boston Common. Finally, they decided to do so, and rounded up hundreds of persons and herded them into subway entrances — which would not be considered good shelters in case of actual bombing.

One major accomplishment of the campaign of education conducted since July 14 was the complete clearance of streetcars and busses. All along Commonwealth Avenue, abandoned yellow cars were standing idle on the tracks, the former occupants having taken shelter in near-by buildings as they have been instructed to do.

The Boston mobilization signal consisted of a series of single "whoops," so spaced that the long pauses came at the right time, but sounding rather unlike the "blast-blast . . . blast-blast . . . blast-blast . . . blast-blast" which had been intended.

As it was, the Boston sirens went like this: Six whoops-five whoops . . . four whoops-four whoops . . . three whoops-four whoops . . . four whoops-five whoops.

Some observers felt that the very fact the sirens sounded so much like the actual alarm was one factor which helped to confuse the public. They suggested the all-clear note be used, since it would be a monotone.

Mr. Walsh, however, said he did not feel a single-pitched signal, spaced at correct intervals, would be less confusing.

Those who hurried for shelter when the mobilization signal sounded soon realized that the test couldn't be on, because police were permitting traffic to move. They then continued on about their affairs.

One woman, apparently uninformed about the mobilization signal, said on emerging from a store just after 10:05, "Shucks. The raid is over. And I wanted so much to see it."

Too many people, apparently, still wanted "to see it" between 10:35 and 10:55, when it was really on.

A group of three cars, one bearing Edward W. Fallon, Superintendent of Police, a second, William T. Dwyer, Acting Mayor, and a third, reporters, cruised about the city at top speed.

Frequently the first two cars stopped to wave persons inside buildings in West End; less often, elsewhere. Beacon Street was 90 per cent—only a few scattered persons could be seen. "Motor Row" on Commonwealth Avenue was bad, however, with scores standing beside glass windows which, in this area, stretch for several blocks with little interruption. In peacetime, new automobiles would be on show.

Mr. Walsh and other members of his committee pointed out that all such curious spectators would be "knocked flat" by the concussion of a high explosive bomb.

Between 10:05 and 10:35, many persons huddled in doorways or gathered in office buildings, waiting for the test to begin. Some even expressed a little irritation that it "should take so long to get started."

Actually, the 30 minutes between the Green 1 (test yellow) and the Green 3 (test red) is a normal period, similar to the length of time a city would actually have between the time unidentified planes were first spotted and when, known to be enemy, they were five minutes away.

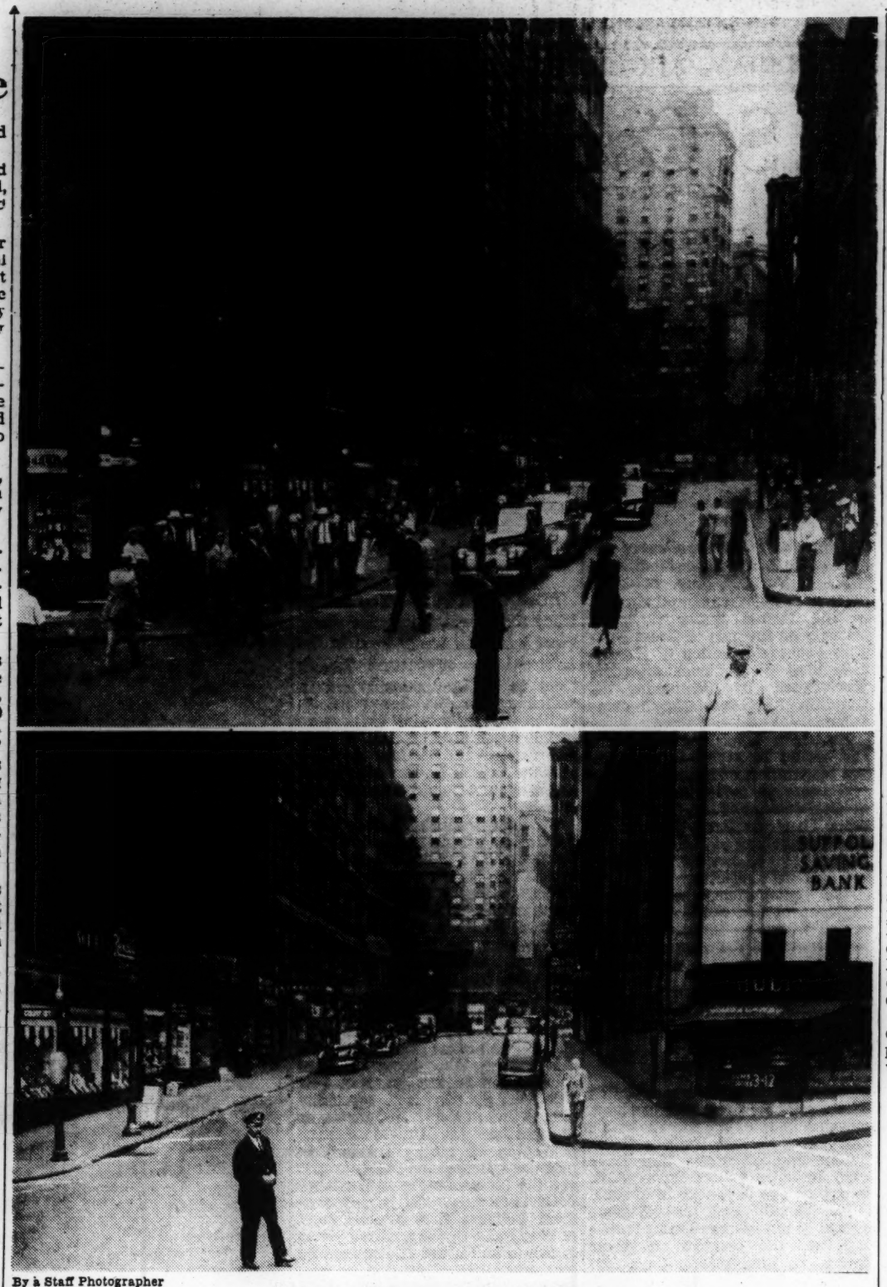
First observation indicated that in Boston, at least, the new method of mobilizing A. R. P. personnel got the men quickly on the job—far more quickly than the telephone. Exact figures on the extent of mobilization will be available later. In the July 14 test, it was only 50 per cent on the average through the area.

Within one minute of the alarm, Federal Street was cleared of traffic and pedestrians. The busy corner of Washington and Summer Streets also cleared quickly, but spectators remained just inside the doorways of shops.

At the State House, wardens, and civilian defense officials took their posts promptly and offices were evacuated as employees obediently trooped to the various areas designed as shelters.

Pedestrians hurried from the streets and were escorted to shelters within the building. In a few seconds only the Statues of Horace Mann and John Adams remained to maintain vigil over the State House lawn.

Even a small grey kitten playing on the State House steps bolted for the friendly shelter of a neighboring tree when the sirens shrieked their warning.



By a Staff Photographer

Funny What a Siren Can Do

These pictures were taken this morning before and during the third surprise air raid test to be held in Boston. Looking south on Tremont Street from Scollay Square the top picture shows the busy downtown artery with "business as usual." Just a few minutes later the bottom picture was taken while the shrill air raid siren warned pedestrians and traffic off the street. The few persons remaining on the sidewalks were mostly wardens or auxiliary policemen.

Third Air Raid Test Best Yet With Wardens Quickly on Job

Continued from Page 1

the proceedings at what, in a real air raid, would be "at the risk of their lives."

On the whole, however, Mr. Farley and his staff were "tremendously pleased with the organization of the warden system."

This fact was impressed upon newspapermen as they roared through downtown Boston streets at 50 miles an hour with hardly a sign of moving objects. Here and there some warden was helping an elderly lady into a hallway off the street or an emergency vehicle was seen, but otherwise downtown Boston had become a stagnant city.

"It was all as near perfect as we could possibly expect at this period," Mr. Farley declared.

"In other words, I want to say it was a magnificent performance by both wardens and pedestrians. Naturally, there were a lot, maybe too many people hanging around in doorways and standing behind windows close to the street, and some traffic could have been cleared away more effectively, but there is such a tremendous improvement over anything we have yet seen in air-raid alarms that I feel the lessons of the war are being driven home."

Warned of Flying Glass

Mr. Farley reiterated again the chief danger of the populace in air raids, that of flying glass.

General Needham confirmed Mr. Farley's statement of a surprisingly good performance. "The wardens were on the job early and were easily distinguishable in the crowds," he said, "before the public alarm was given." He emphasized that this was the first Army authorized test of audible signals for wardens. Reports on this test will be given to the Safety Committee this afternoon by observers of the Committee stationed in many parts of Region 5.

From Cambridge, Brookline and Somerville came reports from Harold W. Fenner, Deputy Director of Region 5 of excellent results with Brookline in particular being praised for its new siren-type mobilization. Its report center was manned in the unusually short time of 10 minutes as a result of its not having to depend upon the telephone.

Good Jobs in Suburbs

Harold W. Fenner, Deputy Director of Region 5, reported that Cambridge, Brookline, and Somerville obtained good results, with Brookline enthusiastically praising the new siren-type mobilization. Its report center was manned in the unusually short time of 10 minutes, that city reported, as a result of the fact that they did not have to telephone.

Cambridge and Somerville had been especial targets of Region 5 criticism during the July 14 test.

Lack of co-operation among civilians was most noticeable in the police escorted tour along Columbus Avenue where hundreds of persons some in large groups of 10 to 20 people stood in open doorways or watched the streets from huge windows with curtains pulled back. At the entrance to the South Station there must have been at least 100 persons jammed in the doorways while many policemen and wardens stood around within speaking distance.

Massachusetts Avenue from Harvard Square to Huntington Avenue was one of the best patrolled sections of the tour, according to observer comments. For long distances, no one was visible in doors or windows or on the streets excepting wardens and policemen.

She 'Reported' a Warden, But Couldn't Give His Name

Today's air raid test was not without the usual quota of humorous incidents.

The all clear signal had scarcely ceased when an angry woman phoned police headquarters. She didn't know who she wanted to talk to but she wanted to tell somebody plenty.

Seems she was on the street when the siren began to wail. She asked an auxiliary policeman what she should do. He didn't know.

"Something should be done about having a man like that," she muttered.

"Yes, indeed, mam, what was his name?"

She didn't think to find out.

Then there was the man who called police headquarters when the first warning siren sounded.

"I'm a member of the Committee," he said. "Is that the air raid signal?"

Numerous calls were received by the police from wardens inquiring if they should go to their posts when the preliminary siren sounded.

Earlier in the morning a telephone operator in a near-by insurance building called the Police Headquarters switchboard on a direct line.

"Say," she said, "will you give me a light over here when the air raid begins?"

"Who do you think I am, Paul Revere?" the Police Headquarters operator replied.

City Hall Serious in Raid Test

The air-raid test this morning was carried out seriously and efficiently at Boston City Hall.

When the preliminary warning signals sounded, calling out the wardens, an air of tenseness filled the halls of the old building. A few people on School Street began running; a few ran through the stone gates and up the steps into City Hall, anxious to get inside before the raid was on in earnest.

"Like a day's work rushin'," breathed a stout, motherly woman in black, as she gained the shelter of the lobby, her youngest tagging along by one arm and laughing as though it were a new kind of game.

When at last the signal for the raid itself was sounded, workers and citizens poured out of the various offices and filed slowly and calmly up the broad staircase and into the Annex—the location of the official shelter. By that time, there were no automobiles in sight. The bank across the street had lowered the blinds at the second-floor windows and the strange quiet that characterizes an air-raid test had fallen on the City.

In City Hall Annex, the third- and fourth-floor corridors were jammed with people. Groups laughed and joked, while some just stood patiently waiting until the test should be over. "It's goin' over good now, huh?" remarked one man.

Wardens were strict in obedience to their orders and allowed no one to wander out of the shelter area.

OPA Warns Beef Firms Of License Loss

Federal authorities in Boston today began prosecution of price violators in the Eastern Massachusetts beef market. The Office of Price Administration in New England sent formal warning notices to cease vilations to four beef houses. Further violations by the beef firms mean possible revocation of licenses to do business.

At the same, the OPA announced that other cases involving wholesalers and retailers, numbering more than a dozen, are under investigation.

In the cases investigated, Government officials have unearthed evidence of falsification of beef grades, sales of beef above the ceiling price, and falsification of records, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional OPA Administrator, said.

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Sewall to Convert

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 13 (AP)—Gov. Sumner Sewall practices what he and the other five New England chief executives preach about householders cutting down on the use of heating oil this winter.

Mr. Sewall told newsmen today that because of the difficulty in obtaining fuel oil in Maine and the other New England States, "we are going to convert from oil to coal at the Blaine mansion," the Governor's official home.

Ickes Doesn't Know

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes said today "we can't tell now" whether gasoline rationing will be necessary in the Midwest or fuel-oil rationing needed in the East.

"We can't guess on the oil that will be available in the winter," Mr. Ickes said. "We won't know the effect of pulling additional tank cars out of the West until the cars are moved, and we don't know yet what rearrangtments and substitute transportation can be found out there."

Asked about reports that the Office of Price Administration was preparing an Eastern rationing plan for fuel oil, Secretary Ickes said he would not comment on what OPA was doing, but emphasized that his Petroleum Co-ordination Office was not now working on any fuel-oil rationing system.

[An OPA official said yesterday that such a ration plan was being canvassed with Eastern petroleum distributing and producing companies.]

Boston Symphony Concert Still Booked in Springfield

Tentative decision not to bar the Boston Symphony Orchestra from playing in the Municipal Auditorium at Springfield, Mass., next February, has been reached by the City Property Committee there.

This word was received here today by long-distance telephone from Raymond T. King, President of the Community Concerts Association, which engaged the Boston orchestra to play in the Auditorium.

The Muncipal Auditorium has been threatened by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, with getting no more concerts by union musicians if the nonunion Boston Orchestra were allowed to keep its engagement.

"The sense of the City Property Committee in tentatively agreeing not to take action against the Boston Symphony Orchestra was that the Auditorium was a public place and open to anybody who wanted it," Mr. King said.

"The Committee is giving further consideration to the question, and has asked me to appear before it tomorrow to state our position.

"I don't suppose, however, that its decision will be final, as the Committee will disappear the first of the year, and a new committee will be formed. Even though its membership may be the same, theoretically it will be a new committee."

Lowell Plan E Hearing Aug. 20; Minor Party Lines Clarified

Protests against certification of signatures on Lowell petitions for Plan E form of government will be heard Thursday, Aug. 20, the State Ballot Law Commission announced in Boston today after straightening political lines of several minor parties in the Bay State.

Socialist, Communist, Prohibition and Socialist-Labor Parties were all affected by the Commission's rulings, regarding the slates to appear on the coming electoral ballot.

William H. McMasters, perennial minority party politician, was involved in all four parties. With two exceptions, his own slate, which he headed as candidate for Governor, and which allegedly represented the Prohibition Party, was thrown off the ballot by the Commission.

Two Left on Ballot

To fill two vacancies in the State list found by the Commission to be the true Prohibition Party, McMasters' candidates for the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General were left on the ballot.

So if the Commonwealth suddenly goes dry at the polls, the State Government will be composed of officers selected at two different conventions by two different sets of delegates, but all for one party.

The Commission's juggling of the Prohibition slate was accomplished under the protests of Mr. McMasters. He accused the Commission of inconsistency in their retaining Mrs. Abbie L. Tebbetts of Waltham and Charles F. Danforth of Newton for Secretary of State and Attorney General respectively. He should have been included, too, he argued, if Mrs. Tebbetts and Mr. Danforth were.

Accused Pastor Loves Reich But Says He 'Despises Nazis'

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, German-born Lutheran pastor on trial on charges he plotted with four others to deliver American military secrets to the Axis, asserted today that he loved his Fatherland, but was "pained by its vices."

Cross-examined by Assistant Prosecutor Joseph P. Cooney, the pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, was given permission to explain his attitude toward Germany.

"If you were to ask if I loved Germany," he asserted, I would say, 'I love it, its arts, its music. Every true American loves Brahms, Bach and Beethoven. But I am pained by the vices of Germany.'"

stand that you despise the Nazis?"

A. "Absolutely."

Q. "Did you ever in any sermon or speech publicly acuse the Nazis?"

A. "I kept my pulpit free from political entanglement."

Q. "Didn't you consider it a moral issue?"

A. "Yes. I have repeatedly said that there was but one leader —Jesus Christ."

Accused by Prosecutor

As the Government began its cross-examination, Mr. Cooney accused the pastor of responsibility for the withholding of important testimony.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn told the Federal Court jury Wednesday that there were no male employees at Old Zion's church last summer while he was on a vacation, although the Rev. Aleksi Pelypenko, a Government witness, testified previously he visited the church twice during that time and left photographs of Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, guilty-pleading conspirator and former German-American Bund leader, with an unidentified man he found there.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn denied he ever received the photographs.

Mr. Cooney recalled the character deposition filed this week in the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's behalf by Dr. Carl L. Hausman, prominent member of the pastor's parish, who came here to testify for the defense, but returned to Philadelphia, defence lawyers told the court, because his wife was indisposed.

Pointing out that there was nothing in Dr. Hausman's disposition concerninf the Rev. Mr. Pelypenko, a Ukranian priest who worked as a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent last year, Mr. Cooney pointed his finger at the Rev. Mr. Molzahn and declared:

"You knew that if Dr. Hausman took the stand, he would talk about Father Pelypenko's visit last summer."

Denies Statement

"You are wrong," replied the defendant, slowly and emphatically.

The clergymen testified that "as a rule" Dr. Hausman was not in the church office during the summer; that it was not his suggestion that Dr. Hausman be brought here as a character witness; and repeatedly answered "I don't remember" when asked if he had discussed the Rev. Mr. Pelypenko with Dr. Hausman.

At the conclusion of his direct testimony, the Rev. Mr. Molzahn told the jury he declined an offer to return to Germany in 1938 to accept a position in a theological intsitution because "I would have had to pledge allegiance to Adolf Hitler."

As court opened, Judge J. Joseph Smith agreed, in response to a defense request, that he would instruct the jury that "it may take it as a matter of common report" that Hitler and the Nazis have persecuted clergymen of many faiths, including Lutheran.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain. Little change in temperature. Gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature. Occasional light rain.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:14 a. m.; height 10.1 feet
Light all vehicles Thursday by 8:19 p. m.

Stirrup Pumps May Be Delayed

Indefinite delay in production of stirrup pumps may result from Army and Navy demands for the total production of the plastic polyvinl-butynal, Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense, announced today, following receipt of word from National Director James M. Landis.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Third Daylight Air-Raid Rehearsal in Boston Called Big Improvement

Automobile Tour Reveals Public More Co-operative

Boston passed its air-raid test today with a good measure of success. But there is still room for improvement.

This semed to be the consensus among expert observers, including officials of the State and local Committees on Public Safety, following the third big daylight rehearsal staged in 41 cities and towns of the Metrolopitan area this morning.

At 10:05 a. m. the air-raid sirens blasted a warning signal which summoned air-raid wardens to their posts. The Green 3 (test alarm) sent the sirens whooping at 10:35. The all-clear sounded at 10:55.

Comparing the public performance with that of the July 14 test, when crowds stood about in doorways, to "watch the parade," today's results were "very, very good—except in the West End," John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the Boston Committee, reported after an automobile tour through several sections of the City.

Harold W. Fenner, Deputy Director of Region V (Metropolitan Boston) also praised the way in which Boston wardens and police cars got people off the street and lessened confusion which resulted momentarily from the sounding of an audible signal to mobilize A.R.P. personnel

A number of items in the test tripped up the examinees. Some difficulties were these:

1. The audible mobilization signal, which was intended by the State Committee to be—if possible—a one-pitched note, interrupted at certain intervals, was the "whoop" in Boston. Whether this contributed to momentary confusion could not be positively ascertained, but when the sirens began to blow, many persons near the corner of Washington and Summer Streets obviously thought the raid had begun and started to run for shelter.

2. In the West End, curious people insisted on standing or sitting in doorways and on sidewalks, ignoring wardens' instructions to go inside and seek shelter. In some other sections of Boston, people got inside the doorways, but stood immediately behind plate glass windows.

3. For approximately five minutes after the alarm sounded at 10:35, police and air-raid wardens could not decide whether or not to clear Boston Common. Finally, they decided to do so, and rounded up hundreds of persons and herded them into subway entrances — which would not be considered good shelters in case of actual bombing.

One major accomplishment of the campaign of education conducted since July 14 was the complete clearance of streetcars and busses. All along Commonwealth Avenue, abandoned yellow cars were standing idle on the tracks, the former occupants having taken shelter in near-by buildings as they have been instructed to do.

The Boston mobilization signal consisted of a series of single "whoops," so spaced that the long pauses came at the right time, but sounding rather unlike the "blast-blast . . . blast-blast . . . blast-blast . . . blast-blast" which had been intended.

As it was, the Boston sirens went like this: Six whoops-five whoops . . . four whoops-four whoops . . . three whoops-four whoops . . . four whoops-five whoops.

Some observers felt that the very fact the sirens sounded so much like the actual alarm was one factor which helped to confuse the public. They suggested the all-clear note be used, since it would be a monotone.

Mr. Walsh, however, said he did not feel a single-pitched signal, spaced at correct intervals, would be less confusing.

Those who hurried for shelter when the mobilization signal sounded soon realized that the test couldn't be on, because police were permitting traffic to move. They then continued on about their affairs.

One woman, apparently uninformed about the mobilization signal, said on emerging from a store just after 10:05, "Shucks. The raid is over. And I wanted so much to see it."

Too many people, apparently, still wanted "to see it" between 10:35 and 10:55, when it was really on.

A group of three cars, one bearing Edward W. Fallon, Superintendent of Police, a second, William T. Dwyer, Acting Mayor, and a third, reporters, cruised about the city at top speed.

Frequently the first two cars stopped to wave persons inside buildings in West End; less often, elsewhere. Beacon Street was 90 per cent—only a few scattered persons could be seen. "Motor Row" on Commonwealth Avenue was bad, however, with scores standing beside glass windows which, in this area, stretch for several blocks with little interruption. In peacetime, new automobiles would be on show.

Mr. Walsh and other members of his committee pointed out that all such curious spectators would be "knocked flat" by the concussion of a high explosive bomb.

Between 10:05 and 10:35, many persons huddled in doorways or gathered in office buildings, waiting for the test to begin. Some even expressed a little irritation that it "should take so long to get started."

Actually, the 30 minutes between the Green 1 (test yellow) and the Green 3 (test red) is a normal period, similar to the length of time a city would actually have between the time unidentified planes were first spotted and when, known to be enemy, they were five minutes away.

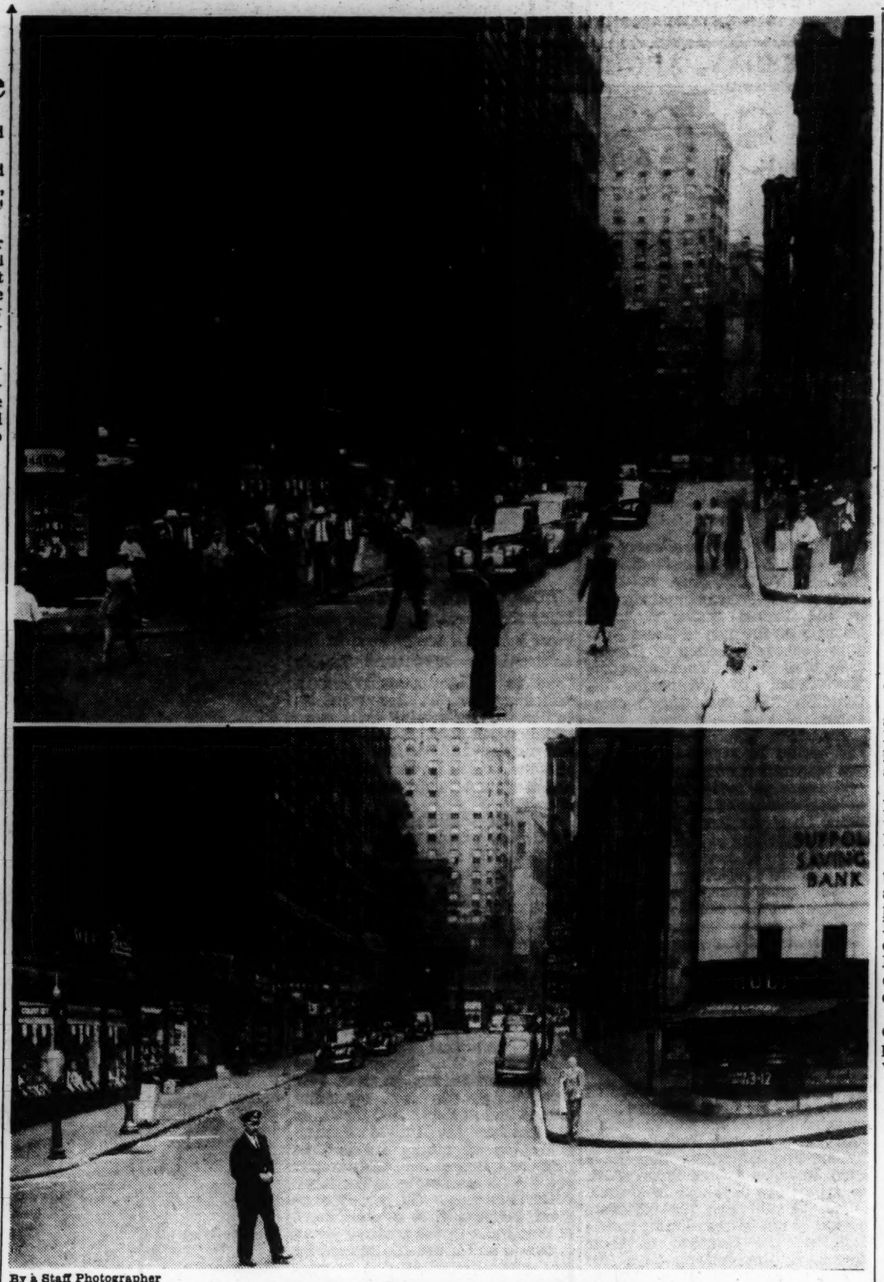
First observation indicated that in Boston, at least, the new method of mobilizing A. R. P. personnel got the men quickly on the job—far more quickly than the telephone. Exact figures on the extent of mobilization will be available later. In the July 14 test, it was only 50 per cent on the average through the area.

Within one minute of the alarm, Federal Street was cleared of traffic and pedestrians. The busy corner of Washington and Summer Streets also cleared quickly, but spectators remained just inside the doorways of shops.

At the State House, wardens, and civilian defense officials took their posts promptly and offices were evacuated as employees obediently trooped to the various areas designed as shelters.

Pedestrians hurried from the streets and were escorted to shelters within the building. In a few seconds only the Statues of Horace Mann and John Adams remained to maintain vigil over the State House lawn.

Even a small grey kitten playing on the State House steps bolted for the friendly shelter of a neighboring tree when the sirens shrieked their warning.



By a Staff Photographer

Funny What a Siren Can Do

These pictures were taken this morning before and during the third surprise air raid test to be held in Boston. Looking south on Tremont Street from Scollay Square the top picture shows the busy downtown artery with "business as usual." Just a few minutes later the bottom picture was taken while the shrill air raid siren warned pedestrians and traffic off the street. The few persons remaining on the sidewalks were mostly wardens or auxiliary policemen.

Third Air Raid Test Best Yet With Wardens Quickly on Job

Continued from Page 1

the proceedings at what, in a real air raid, would be "at the risk of their lives."

On the whole, however, Mr. Farley and his staff were "tremendously pleased with the organization of the warden system."

This fact was impressed upon newspapermen as they roared through downtown Boston streets at 50 miles an hour with hardly a sign of moving objects. Here and there some warden was helping an elderly lady into a hallway off the street or an emergency vehicle was seen, but otherwise downtown Boston had become a stagnant city.

"It was all as near perfect as we could possibly expect at this period," Mr. Farley declared.

"In other words, I want to say it was a magnificent performance by both wardens and pedestrians. Naturally, there were a lot, maybe too many people hanging around in doorways and standing behind windows close to the street, and some traffic could have been cleared away more effectively, but there is such a tremendous improvement over anything we have yet seen in air-raid alarms that I feel the lessons of the war are being driven home."

Warned of Flying Glass

Mr. Farley reiterated again the chief danger of the populace in air raids, that of flying glass.

General Needham confirmed Mr. Farley's statement of a surprisingly good performance. "The wardens were on the job early and were easily distinguishable in the crowds," he said, "before the public alarm was given." He emphasized that this was the first Army authorized test of audible signals for wardens. Reports on this test will be given to the Safety Committee this afternoon by observers of the Committee stationed in many parts of Region 5.

From Cambridge, Brookline and Somerville came reports from Harold W. Fenner, Deputy Director of Region 5 of excellent results with Brookline in particular being praised for its new siren-type mobilization. Its report center was manned in the unusually short time of 10 minutes as a result of its not having to depend upon the telephone.

Good Jobs in Suburbs

Harold W. Fenner, Deputy Director of Region 5, reported that Cambridge, Brookline, and Somerville obtained good results, with Brookline enthusiastically praising the new siren-type mobilization. Its report center was manned in the unusually short time of 10 minutes, that city reported, as a result of the fact that they did not have to telephone.

Cambridge and Somerville had been especial targets of Region 5 criticism during the July 14 test.

Lack of co-operation among civilians was most noticeable in the police escorted tour along Columbus Avenue where hundreds of persons some in large groups of 10 to 20 people stood in open doorways or watched the streets from huge windows with curtains pulled back. At the entrance to the South Station there must have been at least 100 persons jammed in the doorways while many policemen and wardens stood around within speaking distance.

Massachusetts Avenue from Harvard Square to Huntington Avenue was one of the best patrolled sections of the tour, according to observer comments. For long distances, no one was visible in doors or windows or on the streets excepting wardens and policemen.

She 'Reported' a Warden, But Couldn't Give His Name

Today's air raid test was not without the usual quota of humorous incidents.

The all clear signal had scarcely ceased when an angry woman phoned police headquarters. She didn't know who she wanted to talk to but she wanted to tell somebody plenty.

Seems she was on the street when the siren began to wail. She asked an auxiliary policeman what she should do. He didn't know.

"Something should be done about having a man like that," she muttered.

"Yes, indeed, mam, what was his name?"

She didn't think to find out.

Then there was the man who called police headquarters when the first warning siren sounded.

"I'm a member of the Committee," he said. "Is that the air raid signal?"

Numerous calls were received by the police from wardens inquiring if they should go to their posts when the preliminary siren sounded.

Earlier in the morning a telephone operator in a near-by insurance building called the Police Headquarters switchboard on a direct line.

"Say," she said, "will you give me a light over here when the air raid begins?"

"Who do you think I am, Paul Revere?" the Police Headquarters operator replied.

City Hall Serious in Raid Test

The air-raid test this morning was carried out seriously and efficiently at Boston City Hall.

When the preliminary warning signals sounded, calling out the wardens, an air of tenseness filled the halls of the old building. A few people on School Street began running; a few ran through the stone gates and up the steps into City Hall, anxious to get inside before the raid was on in earnest.

"Like a day's work rushin'," breathed a stout, motherly woman in black, as she gained the shelter of the lobby, her youngest tagging along by one arm and laughing as though it were a new kind of game.

When at last the signal for the raid itself was sounded, workers and citizens poured out of the various offices and filed slowly and calmly up the broad staircase and into the Annex—the location of the official shelter. By that time, there were no automobiles in sight. The bank across the street had lowered the blinds at the second-floor windows and the strange quiet that characterizes an air-raid test had fallen on the City.

In City Hall Annex, the third- and fourth-floor corridors were jammed with people. Groups laughed and joked, while some just stood patiently waiting until the test should be over. "It's goin' over good now, huh?" remarked one man.

Wardens were strict in obedience to their orders and allowed no one to wander out of the shelter area.

OPA Warns Beef Firms Of License Loss

Federal authorities in Boston today began prosecution of price violators in the Eastern Massachusetts beef market. The Office of Price Administration in New England sent formal warning notices to cease vilations to four beef houses. Further violations by the beef firms mean possible revocation of licenses to do business.

At the same, the OPA announced that other cases involving wholesalers and retailers, numbering more than a dozen, are under investigation.

In the cases investigated, Government officials have unearthed evidence of falsification of beef grades, sales of beef above the ceiling price, and falsification of records, Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional OPA Administrator, said.

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Mr. Sewall told newsmen today that because of the difficulty in obtaining fuel oil in Maine and the other New England States, "we are going to convert from oil to coal at the Blaine mansion," the Governor's official home.

Ickes Doesn't Know

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes said today "we can't tell now" whether gasoline rationing will be necessary in the Midwest or fuel-oil rationing needed in the East.

"We can't guess on the oil that will be available in the winter," Mr. Ickes said. "We won't know the effect of pulling additional tank cars out of the West until the cars are moved, and we don't know yet what rearrangtments and substitute transportation can be found out there."

Asked about reports that the Office of Price Administration was preparing an Eastern rationing plan for fuel oil, Secretary Ickes said he would not comment on what OPA was doing, but emphasized that his Petroleum Co-ordination Office was not now working on any fuel-oil rationing system.

[An OPA official said yesterday that such a ration plan was being canvassed with Eastern petroleum distributing and producing companies.]

Boston Symphony Concert Still Booked in Springfield

Tentative decision not to bar the Boston Symphony Orchestra from playing in the Municipal Auditorium at Springfield, Mass., next February, has been reached by the City Property Committee there.

This word was received here today by long-distance telephone from Raymond T. King, President of the Community Concerts Association, which engaged the Boston orchestra to play in the Auditorium.

The Muncipal Auditorium has been threatened by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, with getting no more concerts by union musicians if the nonunion Boston Orchcestra were allowed to keep its engagement.

"The sense of the City Property Committee in tentatively agreeing not to take action against the Boston Symphony Orchestra was that the Auditorium was a public place and open to anybody who wanted it," Mr. King sajd.

"The Committee is giving further consideration to the question, and has asked me to appear before it tomorrow to state our position.

"I don't suppose, however, that its decision will be final, as the Committee will disappear the first of the year, and a new committee will be formed. Even though its membership may be the same, theoretically it will be a new committee."

Lowell Plan E Hearing Aug. 20; Minor Party Lines Clarified

Protests against certification of signatures on Lowell petitions for Plan E form of government will be heard Thursday, Aug. 20, the State Ballot Law Commission announced in Boston today after straightening political lines of several minor parties in the Bay State.

Socialist, Communist, Prohibition and Socialist-Labor Parties were all affected by the Commission's rulings, regarding the slates to appear on the coming electoral ballot.

William H. McMasters, perennial minority party politician, was involved in all four parties. With two exceptions, his own slate, which he headed as candidate for Governor, and which allegedly represented the Prohibition Party, was thrown off the ballot by the Commission.

Two Left on Ballot

To fill two vacancies in the State list found by the Commission to be the true Prohibition Party, McMasters' candidates for the offices of Secretary of State and Attorney-General were left on the ballot.

So if the Commonwealth suddenly goes dry at the polls, the State Government will be composed of officers selected at two different conventions by two different sets of delegates, but all for one party.

The Commission's juggling of the Prohibition slate was accomplished under the protests of Mr. McMasters. He accused the Commission of inconsistency in their retaining Mrs. Abbie L. Tebbetts of Waltham and Charles F. Danforth of Newton for Secretary of State and Attorney General respectively. He should have been included, too, he argued, if Mrs. Tebbetts and Mr. Danforth were.

Accused Pastor Loves Reich But Says He 'Despises Nazis'

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, German-born Lutheran pastor on trial on charges he plotted with four others to deliver American military secrets to the Axis, asserted today that he loved his Fatherland, but was "pained by its vices."

Cross-examined by Assistant Prosecutor Joseph P. Cooney, the pastor of Old Zion's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, was given permission to explain his attitude toward Germany.

"If you were to ask if I loved Germany," he asserted, I would say, 'I love it, its arts, its music. Every true American loves Brahms, Bach and Beethoven. But I am pained by the vices of Germany.'"

stand that you despise the Nazis?"

A. "Absolutely."

Q. "Did you ever in any sermon or speech publicly acuse the Nazis?"

A. "I kept my pulpit free from political entanglement."

Q. "Didn't you consider it a moral issue?"

A. "Yes. I have repeatedly said that there was but one leader —Jesus Christ."

Accused by Prosecutor

As the Government began its cross-examination, Mr. Cooney accused the pastor of responsibility for the withholding of important testimony.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn told the Federal Court jury Wednesday that there were no male employees at Old Zion's church last summer while he was on a vacation, although the Rev. Aleksi Pelypenko, a Government witness, testified previously he visited the church twice during that time and left photographs of Gerhard Wilhelm Kunze, guilty-pleading conspirator and former German-American Bund leader, with an unidentified man he found there.

The Rev. Mr. Molzahn denied he ever received the photographs.

Mr. Cooney recalled the character deposition filed this week in the Rev. Mr. Molzahn's behalf by Dr. Carl L. Hausman, prominent member of the pastor's parish, who came here to testify for the defense, but returned to Philadelphia, defence lawyers told the court, because his wife was indisposed.

Pointing out that there was nothing in Dr. Hausman's disposition concerninf the Rev. Mr. Pelypenko, a Ukranian priest who worked as a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent last year, Mr. Cooney pointed his finger at the Rev. Mr. Molzahn and declared:

"You knew that if Dr. Hausman took the stand, he would talk about Father Pelypenko's visit last summer."

Denies Statement

"You are wrong," replied the defendant, slowly and emphatically.

The clergymen testified that "as a rule" Dr. Hausman was not in the church office during the summer; that it was not his suggestion that Dr. Hausman be brought here as a character witness; and repeatedly answered "I don't remember" when asked if he had discussed the Rev. Mr. Pelypenko with Dr. Hausman.

At the conclusion of his direct testimony, the Rev. Mr. Molzahn told the jury he declined an offer to return to Germany in 1938 to accept a position in a theological intsitution because "I would have had to pledge allegiance to Adolf Hitler."

As court opened, Judge J. Joseph Smith agreed, in response to a defense request, that he would instruct the jury that "it may take it as a matter of common report" that Hitler and the Nazis have persecuted clergymen of many faiths, including Lutheran.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Occasional light rain. Little change in temperature. Gentle winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Little change in temperature. Occasional light rain.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:14 a. m.; height 10.1 feet
Light all vehicles Thursday by 8:19 p. m.

Stirrup Pumps May Be Delayed

Indefinite delay in production of stirrup pumps may result from Army and Navy demands for the total production of the plastic polyvinl-butynal, Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director of Civilian Defense, announced today, following receipt of word from National Director James M. Landis.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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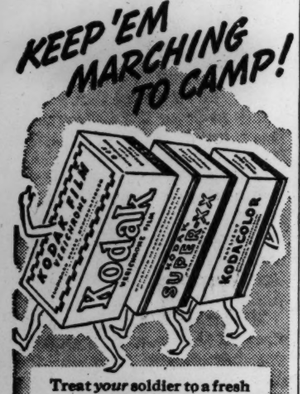

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Successful Letter Writing: Breakfast-Table Talk Words

Eleventh of 26 Daily Articles

By Aline E. Hower
Professional Letter Counselor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Big words are highhat. That is what Dr. Johnson meant when he said, "Witness the immense pomposity of sesquipedalian verbiage."

Like Dr. Johnson, business letter writers sometimes use long words. They seem to feel that the shorter, talk words are not quite ceremonious enough for a business letter.

A young law graduate, for instance, wrote this gem to an illiterate mountaineer: "Surrender of the policy is permissible only within the days attendant the grace period in compliance with the citation relevant options accruing to the policy. We are estopped from acquiescing to a surrender prior to the policy's anniversary date, etc."

The recipient answered, "I am sorry, but I do not understand your letter. If you will explain what you mean, I will try to do as you ask."

Like the message on a billboard, a business letter should be so clear that the reader will understand it at a glance. Breakfast-table talk words have proved the most resultful. They give the feeling of sincerity as well as clearness.

Too Early in the Morning

Conversation at breakfast doesn't run like this, "Will you please advise me whether there is any cantaloupe in the refrigerator?" "I will ascertain the facts and advise you accordingly."

To some letter writers it comes easy to be natural. They write "find out" rather than "ascertain." They literally talk in their letters.

There is a way that all can measure their naturalness—by means of the dictionary.

Thousands of years ago in what is now southern Russia, primitive man found that by using his throat muscles he could imitate the sounds around him, and language was born. It spread in three general directions, east, southwest, and northwest. Today we are still building the two westward vocabularies.

The northern, Anglo-Saxon branch traveled along the shores of the North Sea, through a climate which was rugged. The people worked, fought, and lived hard. Their language reflected their surroundings. They used short, strong words like go, get, build, about, etc. These were introduced into England and became the talk language there.

The southwest branch of the language traveled through Greece, Rome, France and eventually joined the northern branch in England in 1066 A. D. It reflected its early environment, with flowery long words. Instead of go, get, build, and about, the southern language equivalents were proceed, obtain, construct, and approximately. Although many southern words have become a part of our language, most of them are confined to literature.

Contrast the following two sales letters which solicit new business. The Anglo-Saxon talk letter is reported to have pulled a million dollars worth of business; the southern literary letter, to have failed.

We respectfully solicit your patronage, believing that our service will prove valuable to you in your business. Important changes are constantly occurring in the material condition and financial status of business organizations throughout the country. At no previous time has this Company been in a position to render you such valuable aid. "Knowledge is power." Without competent information touching current conditions, your business must be necessarily restricted, or your success jeopardized.

Our reports reflect the judgment of the authorities, are kept closely revised, and the important changes are noted for the benefit of our patrons.

We shall, therefore, be pleased to receive your favorable consideration at an early date, that the requisite volumes may be printed.

Awaiting your reply, even though you may not at the present time desire our service, we remain . . .

Talk Letter Won the Orders

You know how it is in business. There are a lot of people that you'd like to sell goods to who don't trade with you. Quite likely you can name a dozen men, right in your city, just your kind of fellows, who don't come to you. You wish they would; you believe, honestly, that it would pay them to do so; and you'd like to know why they don't.

That's the way we feel about the good drygoodsmen who don't buy our goods. We don't expect to sell everybody in the business; it wouldn't be a good thing if we did.

But your concern, somehow, seems to be our kind; we feel that, with a town like yours, and a trade like yours, and a business sense like yours, we ought to be working together to build up a fine trade for both of us.

Now, you know us; you know our goods. There's probably some reason why you're not buying them, and you know what it is. We wish you'd tell us what it is, very candidly. If we're "in wrong" we ought to be told, and if there's something here that's a good thing for you, then you ought to know about it.

Let's write a few letters to each other and see if we haven't some common ground of advantage.

If you are in doubt whether you are using Anglo-Saxon talk words in your letters, look up the derivations of your wording. The dictionary will come right to your rescue. If you find that 90 per cent to 95 per cent of your words are from the Anglo-Saxon (AS.), you are safe. If 15 per cent to 40 per cent are from the Latin (L), Greek (Gr.), French (F), or Spanish (Sp.), you are not using the result-producing talk language. Change to corresponding talk words!

Number 12 will run tomorrow in the news columns.

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BON VOYAGE SHOP
formerly Charles & Co.
Gift & Fruit Baskets Our Specialty
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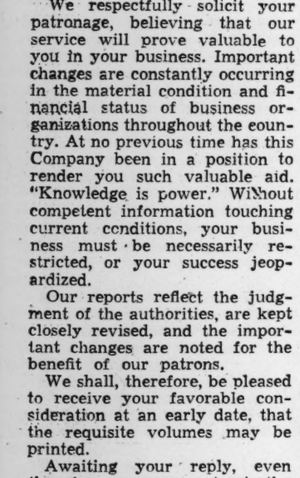

Canada Cuts Colors In Men's Felt Hats

OTTAWA, Aug. 13 (CP)—It happened before to the women. Now men and boys are the victims—colors of their felt hats are being limited to conserve material, manpower, and machine hours.

Under an order of J. D. C. Forsyth, Administrator of Men's and Boys' Furnishings for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, the number of colors or fur felt hats is reduced from 42 to 18 and the number of wool felt shades from 18 to 10.

Extreme brim widths are eliminated from all but western-style hats.

Dr. Jacob Schurman

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who passed on here yesterday, followed more than 28 years of service as President of Cornell University with a distinguished diplomatic career, including assignments to China and Germany.

Resigning from the university in 1921, he became Minister to China. After four years in the Far East, President Coolidge named him Ambassador to Germany, a post he held until December, 1929.

During his stay in Germany, Dr. Schurman successfully conducted a campaign among Americans to raise a half million dollars for a new academic building at Heidelberg University, where he had been a student.

The first joint display of the American flag and the German national colors after World War I occurred on May 14, 1928, when the freedom of the City of Heidelberg was extended to him and the university there awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Political Science.

While serving as head of Cornell he interrupted his work to assume the presidency of the first United States-Philippine Commission in 1899 and to serve as Minister to Greece and Montenegro during the last year of the Taft Administration.

Dr. Schurman was the father-in-law of Brig. Gen. John Magruder, now stationed in Washington. Another daughter, Mrs. Barbara Petro-Pavlovsky, widow of British Army Maj. Vladimir Petro-Pavlovsky, is a passenger aboard the Gripsholm, the diplomatic exchange ship carrying United Nations citizens from the Orient

Gable Now in Army, Hopes to Be Gunner

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 13 (AP)—Clark Gable is en route to Miami, Fla., to assume the biggest role of his career.

The big, dark-haired actor, jubilant over his enlistment as a private in the U. S. Army, nonetheless was serious over the job ahead. He wants a shooting job—his ambition is to be an aerial gunner.

Mr. Gable was given some responsibility right off the bat. Andrew J. McIntyre, studio cameraman and long-time friend of the actor, enlisted along with him, and Col. Malcolm P. Andruss, recruiting officer, placed Mr. Gable in charge of the Florida trip.

"That's good," the actor laughed. "Here I'm in the service only half an hour and already I'm in charge of a two-man army."

After his three-months' basic training, he hopes to enroll in an officers' school.

Hotel Empire
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600 rooms with bath from $2.50
Lou B. Maresca, Gen'l Mgr.

Former Tramp Will Carry New Cargo

Associated Press from U. S. Navy

New Aircraft Carrier Charger

There was a time when this grim airdrome of the seas sailed on more peaceful missions and with cargoes for more peaceable pursuits. Now, here she is, the U. S. S. Charger whose cargoes henceforth will be speedy hornets of the air with stings that will deal sharp twinges to whoever of the Axis that gets in the way. Conversion from a cargo ship to an aircraft carrier was completed recently.

Kappe Named 'Fifth Column' Head in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Dies Committee, it was learned authoritatively today, will send to President Roosevelt this week a copy of a confidential letter sent from Germany to trusted Nazi sympathizers in the United States advising them that Walter Kappe had been appointed to head a "fifth column" front in this country and paving the way for his work.

The F. B. I. is seeking Kappe in connection with its investigation of a Nazi sabotage ring and has charged he was associated with six saboteurs executed here last Saturday after a military commission trial.

Signed by Kappe, whom the F. B. I. described as head of "a contemplated German sabotage organization," the letter, bearing the salutation "Heil Hitler," said:

Comradeship USA

"I have accepted the leadership of the Comradeship USA . . . on the grounds that a central office of the Comradeship USA must also exist in time of war. . . . I depend upon the co-operation of everyone."

In view of the fact Kappe has had more than a year and a half to operate in this country, since the letter was written, the committee was reported to have taken the position that all persons identified with Nazi movements in America should be under constant surveillance.

Along with the letter, it was learned, the committee will send to the White House a list of names of approximately 17,000 persons whose past activities indicated Nazi sympathies.

Close to 3,000 of the names are of persons the committee claims contributed to the "Kyffhauserbund," and several thousand others were identified as being associated with the "American - German Volksbund," which Kappe's letter described "by far the most active and most indoctrinated combat group in American-Germanism. . . ."

Letter in German

How the letter came into the committee's possession was not disclosed. It was written in German, dated at Stuttgart, Germany, January, 1941, and bore an admonition that those who received it were to keep it confidential. It was numbered one of what presumably was a series of instructions sent out by Kappe from the House of Germanism, Stuttgart.

"It is meant exclusively for the members of the Comradeship USA," said a prefacing note.

After describing the obstacles confronted in the United States by German groups, particularly from investigations by the Dies Committee, Kappe's letter said:

"It would be a mistake, however, to conclude from what has been said in this report that American Germanism has in this fateful hour entirely failed. However, it lacks the organizational structure, it lacks, in many cases, the national strength and discipline, but in their hearts the Germans of America experience very deeply the powerful revolution in Europe. They follow breathlessly on their short-wave receivers every phase of the German struggle and they always feel themselves strengthened in their pride in their Germanism through the heroism of the German soldiers."

SS Troops Increase, Moscow Radio Says

Recorded by CBS

MOSCOW, Aug. 13—The Moscow Radio states that reports of a considerable increase in the number of SS troops in Germany have been received in Geneva from Munich.

According to reports current in well-informed quarters, seven new divisions have been called, the radio said.

Under the new regulations, recently issued, men joining the SS forces are bound to serve for a period of 12 years. In order to encourage boys of 17 to join, the newspaper Völkischer Beobachter writes that provisions previously in force, requiring what is called a term of compulsory labor, had been abolished, it was stated.

Indictments to Be Asked Against Alleged Nazi Aids

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Justice Department disclosed yesterday that it would ask grand juries to return treason indictments against at least seven persons alleged to have aided the eight Nazis who came by submarine to wreck America's war-production program.

Attorney General Francis Biddle announced that, in all, criminal indictments would be sought against 12 persons, while the remaining two of the 14 originally seized as alleged accomplices have been interned as dangerous enemy aliens. Evidence against the latter two does not warrant criminal prosecution, Mr. Biddle said at a press conference.

The Justice Department intends to ask the strongest charges warranted by the evidence available, the Attorney General said. He said in response to a question that it was believed the evidence would justify indictment for treason—the most extreme crime and one which carries the capital penalty—in "more than half" of the cases.

Where the evidence does not justify a treason charge, indictment will be sought under other statutes, Mr. Biddle said.

The 14 persons have been in custody a minimum of six weeks. Four are held as enemy aliens without criminal charge. Two of these, Mrs. Maria Kerling, widow of Edward John Kerling, leader of one group of four saboteurs, and Ernst Herman Kerhof, have been ordered interned for the duration of the war. Indictments will be sought against the other two, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jaques, the Justice Department said.

The 12 persons against whom evidence will be placed before grand juries are:

At Chicago — Mr. and Mrs. Jaques; Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt, parents of Herbert Haupt, who was one of six saboteurs executed Saturday; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wilhelm Froehling, uncle and aunt of Herbert Haupt and whose home allegedly was to have been a clearing house and hideout for the saboteurs; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, described as close friends of the Haupt family.

At New York City — Helmut Leiner of Astoria, Long Island, alleged to be a close friend of Kerling; Anthony Cramer, a friend of Werner Thiel, one of the executed saboteurs; Miss Hedwig Engemann, the only native American in the group, alleged to have aided Kerling.

At Brooklyn—Herman Heinrich Faje of Astoria, Long Island, described as a friend of Heinrich Heinck, one of the executed saboteurs.

Mr. Biddle said that arrangements have been made to turn over to the Federal Prisons Bureau George John Dasch and Ernest Peter Burger, convicted saboteurs whose lives were spared because they assisted the Government. Dasch got a 30-year sentence, while Burger was given life, both at hard labor.

They will be kept apart from other prisoners and will be closely guarded, the Attorney General said.

No official word was available concerning disposition of the bodies of the six executed Nazis. Mr. Biddle said they were in the custody of Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, Provost Marshal for the Military District of Washington. General Cox said he was not permitted to discuss the matter. The Office of War Information said that any statement must come from the White House.

Ramon Novarro Allowed To Enlist in U. S. Army

MEXICO, Aug. 13 (AP)—The Mexican Government gave screen actor Ramon Novarro permission today to enlist in the United States Army without losing his Mexican citizenship.

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Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. If you don't know his name just call Western Union and ask.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Basic Press Freedom Unchallenged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—The basic right of a free press to attack the Administration or to criticize the war effort is not being challenged in any way, it was reliably learned, in the grand jury investigation getting under way today in Chicago of the alleged publication by three newspapers June 7 of what the Government considers secret naval information. The newspapers involved are the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News, and the Washington Times-Herald.

The grand jury is asked to determine not whether these three newspapers have been abusing the ordinary privileges of a free press in time of war but whether their publication of naval intelligence in a story which had nothing to do with political policy or war leadership violated a criminal statute forbidding the unlawful communication of documents or information relating to national defense.

Action Taken by Navy

The initiative for this inquiry, it can be stated authoritatively, comes from the Admirals of the Navy, not from the civilian head of the Navy, Frank Knox, nor from the White House.

It is known that the inclination of the Administration was not to press for legal redress when the story first came out, that the action was tentatively rejected by the Justice Department and that the military officials of the Government insisted upon grand jury investigation as an essential protection against publication of vital information.

To remove the possibility and any reasonable appearance that it would be influenced by political considerations, the Justice Department actually went outside the Government to obtain special counsel in its preliminary investigation. It appointed William D. Mitchell, a Republican, and former Attorney General under President Hoover, as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, to handle the whole matter. Mr. Mitchell will direct the Grand Jury hearings "and any prosecution which may result therefrom."

The story, which cannot be recapitulated or even briefed without violating the press code of the Office of Censorship, is claimed to have disclosed that the United States possessed in advance a full, itemized knowledge of the disposition of all of the Japanese fleet units which engaged in the Battle of Midway.

The story appeared to officials in the Navy to bear such a startling resemblance to a secret naval document as to make authoritative investigation of its source imperative.

The article was furnished to the Chicago Tribune and through its syndicate to the New York Daily News and the Washington Times-Herald, by Stanley Johnston, a staff correspondent accredited to the Navy. The article was datelined from Washington and stated in its first paragraph that it drew its information from "reliable sources in naval intelligence."

Conflict in Statements

This statement was never accepted as true by the Navy and after extensive questioning Mr. Johnston, who was aboard the aircraft carrier Lexington in the battle of the Coral Sea, made a statement which forms part of the basis of the Government's action.

The story was not submitted either to naval censors or to the Office of Censorship, although Mr. Johnston was bound by a written agreement to obtain approval for the publication of any naval information he gained while at sea with the fleet.

The Navy views the printing of such a story without reference to the needs of wartime military censorship and without its submission to the administrators of the press code to which newspapers in the main are voluntarily abiding, as a matter of such serious consequence that steps had to be taken to guard against further violations of censorship and to protect against disclosure of information to the enemy.

On an earlier occasion the Chicago Tribune published significant, secret military intelligence. On Dec. 4, while Japanese warships were carrying their bombing planes across the Pacific to make the attack on Pearl Harbor three days later, the Tribune—together with the New York Daily News and the Washington Times-Herald—disclosed extensive details from the master war plan which had been drawn up by the General Staff against any emergency which might confront the country.

On that occasion Henry L. Stimson, Republican Secretary of War, made the following statement:

"What would you think of an American General Staff which in the present condition of the world did not investigate and study every conceivable type of emergency which may confront this country and every possible method of meeting the emergency?

"What do you think of the patriotism of a man or a newspaper that would take those confidential studies and make them public to the enemies of this country. . . . While their publication will doubtless be of gratification to our potential enemies, and a possible source of impairment and embarrassment to our national defense, the chief evil of their publication is the revelation that there should be among us any group of persons so lacking in appreciation of the danger that confronts the country and so wanting in loyalty and patriotism to their Government that they should be willing to take and publish such papers."

Popular Opinion

There is, of course, a wide feeling both inside and outside the Government that the three newspapers controlled by the McCormick and Patterson families have been consistently indulging in a form of criticism and innuendo which has the effect of undermining confidence in the Government; that in instances it has gone beyond the bounds of constructive criticism. Not a few people who have no hostility to these papers are mystified as to their purpose.

It is no doubt a healthy development that all this is at last coming out into the open. The evidence available to objective correspondents in the Capital, however, points to the conclusion that the prospect of "encroachment on freedom of the press" to attack the Government and criticize the war effort is diminishing rather than increasing. The appointment of Elmer Davis as Director of the Office of War Information is a fresh evidence of this fact.

It is the hope of the Government and the hope of most of the American people that criticism will be for the purpose of helping, not hindering, the war effort.

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TIMES SQUARE AT RADIO CITY
BING & BING MANAGEMENT

TRIBUTES TO TRAVELERS
Whose cooperation and patience are helping so much in America's War of Movement!

There has been considerable praise of late for the way in which railroads have handled their wartime responsibilities. Much of the credit should go to Army and Navy officials for their foresight and unfailing cooperation. But we would be less than just if we did not also express our gratitude to our passengers whose willingness to adjust their travel habits to wartime needs has done so much to help "keep 'em rolling."

TO MR. McPHERSON
for stopping by in person!
By stopping in for information instead of making several telephone calls, many travelers are planning their future trips with maximum efficiency and at the same time helping us to keep the telephone lines open.

TO MRS. PICKETT
for the early date at which she bought her ticket!
We are glad to report that passengers are coming to the ticket office to make reservations and buy tickets well in advance. This spirit of helpfulness does much to avert last minute jams at the station.

TO MR. GRANGE
for canceling promptly when his plans change!
Here is another fine example of how the considerate actions of our passengers serve the common good. Prompt cancellation of unused reservations prevents the waste of precious travel space.

TO MRS. WHITE
for traveling light!
Nowadays, with railroad cars at near capacity, a minimum of luggage leaves more space in accommodations and facilitates transfers. We are grateful to passengers for adopting the motto "traveling light is traveling right!"

TO MR. SKINNER
for not lingering at his table after dinner!
With train traffic increasing, and with no material available to build new cars, we must serve a great many more meals per diner. Thus, the consideration of passengers who leave their tables when they've finished eating is greatly appreciated.

TO MR. TRIPPER
who isn't a passenger at all, but a shipper!
We include this tribute because our shippers have been especially helpful. By ordering only the necessary freight cars, by loading and unloading promptly and by loading to full capacity, they are making maximum use of vital equipment.

We know many others to whom we should pay similar tribute. There's Mr. Peek who now travels in the middle of the week. There's Mr. Tupper, who cheerfully accepts an upper... or whatever accommodation is available when so many cars are in use by the fighting forces. And there's Mr. Rood whose "thumbs up" attitude toward occasional wartime inconveniences is especially important, because such spirit is catching, and cheers on those who are waging America's War of Movement.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
THE WATER LEVEL ROUTE—YOU CAN SLEEP
NEW YORK CENTRAL SYSTEM
Invest in Victory—Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps

Art Exhibitions; Radio; Dance News—Connecticut Court Voids Milk Order

New England Pictures At Doll and Richards

There is a miscellaneous exhibition at Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street. It consists of oils, water colors, pastels, and prints by New England artists.

The unmistakable traits of local style are evident in the pictures which portray the New England countryside and seacoast. Most of these artists devote their energy to interpreting moods and manifestations of nature. Whatever their personal preferences in the subject matter, color scheme and visualization, they all reveal their exhilaration in the outdoors. On the whole, the impressionistic manner of approach prevails. However, it is not an orthodox Impressionism.

Among canvases on exhibition are "Clearing After Storm" by Vladimir Pavlosky, "Fall Foliage" by Stanley W. Woodward, and "Village Church" by Blanche Colman. Charles Curtis Allen paints the rocky ledges of Ogunquit; Hoyland B. Bettinger tries his hand at "Motive No. 1, Rockport." John Enser's "Spring On Shawsheen River" is delicately defined with the brush, and "Valley Farm, Autumn" is a gleaming portrayel in aquarelle by Hal Ross Perrigard. The canvas by Ogden M. Pleissner, "Mountain Storm," shows the customary blanched palette of that artist. Other exhibitors in the main gallery are Antoinette Inglis, Marian P. Sloane, Charles H. Davis, and Henry W. Ranger. Ethel Blanchard Collver's "Swan Boats, Public Gardens" is a bit of genre that should prove pleasing to Bostonians.

In the smaller gallery there is a collection of colored woodcuts and portraits and pastels. In addition to these contemporary pictures there is on view a canvas by the great British landscapist, Richard Wilson. D. A.

Dance Notebook

The dance of summer goes on apace. Cape Cod will have its own little festival this week end (Aug. 14 and 15) at the Cape Cod Institute of Music, East Brewster, Mass., when Monna Montes of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, and Jack Gansert, a former member of the Jooss Ballet, both resident teachers there, will direct and appear in the performances.

Three new compositions choreographed by Mr. Gansert will be given: "Lazarus," with music of Bach arranged by Simon Sadoff; "Window Ballade," with score drawn from Moussorgsky; and "Gossips," to music by Arcady Dubensky. Two other ballets, "Between Two Fires" and "Pop Goes the Weasel," are by Miss Montes.

Also announced for these programs are three solo dances by Adele Hooper of the Jan Veen Studio in Boston: "Tarantella (Casella); "Summer Dance" (Gershwin) and "World Sorrow," to percussion accompaniment.

* * *

La Meri in Another Festival

La Meri and her Natya Dancers, who recently appeared at the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, are playing a five-week engagement with the Shavitch Synchro-Opera Company at the Hunterdon Hills Playhouse, Jutland, N. J. Weekly performances are given on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

Scheduled for this week's programs (Aug. 13, 14 and 15) are the Hindu comic ballet, "Gauba's Journey to Paradise," the Hawaiian dance legend, "Ea Hai Hawaiinuakea," and a series of eight divertissements to include a Meri's version of Ravel's "Bolero."

* * *

Jacob's Pillow Younger Set

Third Generation American Dancers—Elizabeth Waters and her Dancers En Route in "Protectorate," "Three Escape Figures," and "Vertics," and Sybil Shearer in "Two Box Numbers in a Vacuum" —and a fourth generation, embryonic "Stars of Tomorrow," who are currently students at the Jacob's Pillow School, in a ballet of their own choregraphy, "It Takes All Kinds," make up the programs at the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival, Lee, Mass., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons and Saturday evening of this week.

* * *

Gallup Festival, Not Poll

At Gallup, N. M., from Wednesday through Saturday of this week, the 22-year-old Inter-Tribal Ceremonial of American Indians will be taking place, somewhat curtailed perhaps by the absence of 30,000 of them who are now in the armed forces of the United States.

* * *

Honor Roll

That fine dancer, Paul Haakon, has volunteered for war service. He is at present training to become an aviation instructor, having had experience with his own plane for some years. M. L.

Talbot

Conrad Nagel

As Colonel Lanser in "The Moon Is Down," which opens at the Plymouth Monday evening.

Aldrich Family Back on Air

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Georges de Svirsky, Russian pianist, makes his debut as featured artist on "Recital Period," BLUE-WHDH, 3:45 p. m. His selections are a Largo by Vivaldi-Bach; Ricercata, by Wagenseil; Scottish Dances; Schubert's "Sentimental Valse"; Chopin's "Mazurka No. 7."

Eric Leinsdorf, conducting the Sinfonietta, will present two Mozart compositions, Symphony No. 39 in E flat, and March in D major, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Kenneth Wilson, organist, plays the fourth of a series of organ recitals from the Church of the Advent, in Boston. Tonight's program is Le Begue's "Les Cloches"; Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor, and Josep Bonnet's "In Memoriam," BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

"Are Farmers Demanding Excessive Prices?" is the subject of America's Town Meeting of the Air. Speakers are Adolph Germer, regional director of the C. I. O. of Portland, Ore., presenting labor; Harold Brown, secretary, speaking for the Mantana Farmers' Union; Edgar J. Wright, of the Washington Grange Association, taking the negative side, and Hugh De Lacy of the Washington State Commonwealth Federation arguing for the affirmative, BLUE-WHDH, 9 p. m.

That screen door on Elm Street, in Clifford Goldsmith's mythical Centerville, is to start banging again, because "The Aldrich Family" returns tonight for another season after a five-weeks vacation, NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

No Machine Guns

Adjt. Gen. Reginald B. Delacour asked the War Production Board for 1,000 submachine guns to arm the boys of the Connecticut State Guard who gave up their rifles to the regular Army. "No," said the War Production Board.

The guard will continue to shoulder shotguns.

8 Ships to Go Down Ways In Maine Sunday

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 13 (AP)—Maine shipbuilders, whose forebears constructed the first vessel built in America, Sunday will launch eight ships in a mighty response to the demand for more ships with which to fight the aggressor nations.

From the huge basins of the Todd-Bath Iron Shipbuilding Corporation ward, five cargo carriers for Great Britain will be floated, bringing to 23 the number turned out by that wartime concern. Down the ways of the adjacent South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation yard will slide another freighter for the United States Maritime Commission. At the Bath Iron Works Corporation yard on the Kennebec River, two sleek destroyers will enter the water.

Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, and Missouri's Senator Harry S. Truman were expected to participate in the ceremonies. Other speakers scheduled are Gov. Sumner Sewall, scion of a long-time shipbuilding family, Maine's Senator Ralph O. Brewster, and William S. Newell, President of the three yards and a leader among American naval architects and engineers.

Ships of the Todd-Bath yard and their sponsors will be the Ocean Wayfarer, Mrs. Ralph O. Brewster, wife of Senator Brewster; Ocean Stranger, Mrs. Harley M. Kilgore, wife of United States Senator Kilgore of West Virginia; Ocean Traveler, Mrs. Joseph Haag, of New York, wife of a Vice-President of the Todd shipyards corporation; Ocean Seaman, Mrs. Alexander Symon, Washington, D. C., wife of a Director of the British Ministry of Shipping, and Ocean Gallant, Mrs. Peter V. O. Evans, Portland, also the wife of a Director of the British Ministry of Shipping.

Sponsor of the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation's ship, Ethen Allen, will be Mrs. Harvey Dow Gibson, wife of the President of the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York.

The destroyers will be the Conway and the Cony, named for two Maine heroes of the Civil War, Quartermaster William Conway, native of Camden, and Acting Master Joseph Cony, of Eastport. Mrs. William R. Sleight, Eastport, cousin of Cony and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty of Arlington, Va., wife of the Naval Aide to the Navy Secretary, will sponsor the craft.

The freighters are of 10,100 tons each and are of the commonly known Liberty type.

Thousands of the 25,000 workers employed within the past two years in the new shipyards here were expected to witness the launchings.

Associated Press

Mrs. Louis Spill

When the Army called Attorney Louis Spill of Kennebunk, Maine, his wife, the former Ruth D. Greenstein of Boston, took over his law practice. Yesterday she was sworn in as a member of the Maine Bar by Chief Justice Guy H. Sturgis at Portland. Mrs. Spill is a member of the Massachusetts Bar, and was formerly a stenographer in the office of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

Maine Strikers Return to Work

BATH, Maine, Aug. 13 (AP)—Employees of the Torrey Roller Bushing Works, where work ceased two days ago as a result of a contract dispute, returned to their jobs today at the request of the War Production Board.

The concern, engaged wholly in war production, employs 180 persons.

The management and the industrial union of Marine and Shipyard Workers of America (Congress of Industrial Organizations), sole bargaining agent for the workers, received identical requests last night from W. S. Pollard, WPB representative, that the men be "put back to work immediately" pending his arrival here in a few days to confer with both parties.

The dispute centers on a contract clause requiring that employees joining the union not be permitted to withdraw.

Ruling Opens Way for Entry Of Product From New York

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 13—The Supreme Court of Connecticut has let down the bars for importation of milk to Connecticut markets from other states.

In a three-to-one decision written by Justice Newell Jennings, the Court has ruled in favor of the Bryant & Chapman Company of Hartford, affiliated of National Dairy Products Corporation, in a case against the Dairy and Food Commissioner of the State involving the importation of milk from across the New York line. The milk comes in, and Connecticut's unofficial but effective barrier against milk imports, with the Commissioner determining the boundaries of the milk shed, has been breached.

The case has attracted little attention outside the milk industry. Demand for milk has been mounting to unprecedented figures with the rapid expansion of the State's war-worker population. Connecticut cows can't keep up with it, and the cry is now for more milk production to avert a serious shortage. Thus there will probably be no immediate effect on price, even if considerable quantities of New York, or even Vermont, milk are added to the Connecticut supply.

For years, however, Connecticut has maintained a milk price consistently higher than the prices in New York or Northern New England, and the new interpretation by the Court leaves the State's farmers in a vulnerable position if the time comes for haggling over price again. "Cheap New York milk" has been a bugbear to Connecticut farmers. Now it is nearer a reality.

The Connecticut milkshed, said the Court, is any area "adjacent to the State where fresh milk for daily use in Connecticut is produced or may be produced." With refrigerated transportation, that covers a wide territory and the Commissioner has nothing to say about how far the milkshed reaches.

Connecticut Bridges

Connecticut is making another bid to finish the Hartford bridge across the Connecticut, in spite of priorities on steel. Highway Commissioner William J. Cox has asked for the material and Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commander of the First Corps Area, is backing his request. Fifteen hundred tons of steel are needed to complete the approaches to the bridge, and without them it will not be fully usable.

Revival of the plan to finish the bridge, including the approaches to downtown Hartford streets, is a sequel to the reinstatement of the Highway Commissioner, cleared of charges that he was incompetent. Frank Upman, Jr., Acting Commissioner during the suspension of Mr. Cox, and now resigned, had abandoned the idea of building the downtown approaches. Steel, he said, was needed more seriously for guns.

That question, said Mr. Cox, "is not up to me to decide." He would lave it, he said, to Washington.

The bridge proper is nearly ready for traffic. Approaches on the East Hartford side are finished, and there are approaches also at the far side of Hartford, some distance from the downtown area.

The New London-Groton bridge, a larger project than the one at Hartford, will be opened before midwinter, the State Highway Department has announced.

East Hartford Housing

East Hartford wants no more small houses, at least not quite as small as those built by the hundreds in recent months. The Town Council has adopted an amendment to the zoning ordinances setting a minimum of 750 square feet of floor space for one-story single houses.

The change was adopted over the opposition of a realty company that has been building many four-room houses with 615 to 655 square feet of floor area for workers at the United Aircraft plant.

East Hampton, another town with a defense boom, has been trying to drive out trailers. An ordinance was drawn, but the trailer camps were saved when the town's attorney informed the proponents of the measure that their proposal would have no legal standing.

Rules Overlooked

Connecticut is going to forget, for the time being, its stringent rules on registration of automobiles whose owners move here from other states. Gov. Robert A. Hurley has asked all police and motor vehicle officials to be lenient.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Summer Theaters

Bratt le Hall, Cambridge—"Othello," starring Paul Robeson, with Uta Hagen, Jose Ferrer and Margaret Webster. Directed by Miss Webster. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—"The Shining Hour," presented by the N. E. Repertory Company, 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, 8 p. m.—Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

U. S. O. Night

Overture to Goethe's Drama, "Egmont" Beethoven

Invitation to the Dance Weber-Berlioz

Variations on a Nursery Song, for Piano and Orchestra ..... Dohnsanyi

Soloist: Harold Rubens

Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky

Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod

Solo violin: Gaston Elcus

Harp: Elford Caughey

Perpetual Motion, a Musical Joke Strauss

Knightsbridge March from "London" Suite ..... Eric Coates

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 2, 5, 8. "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeannette MacDonald. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.

Fenway—"This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

Scollay—"This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Miss Polly," "Information Please," with John Gunther. "The Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," "Hunter's Paradise," "Tennis Rhythm," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Mrs. Miniver," Walter Pidgeon, Greer Garson. 11:02 a. m., 1:47, 4:32, 7:17, 10:02.

Strand—Huntington Avenue — "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor, Lana Turner. 2:30, 5:50, 9:10. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Telepix—Al Shean and Patty Hale in a Broadway Musical. "Crystals in Science," "Two Color Cartoons," Wilds of Argentina," "Pete Smith's Scrapbook," "Stranger Than Fiction." 30 minutes of the latest news. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Smart Alecs," with the East Side Kids. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:15, 7:45, 10:20. "Convoy," Clive Brook. 10:45 a. m., 1:15, 3:50, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—"Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. "Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett, Franchot Tone. Continuous.

Uptown—"Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25. "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Elly. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, "I Was Framed," Julie Bishop. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis, George Montgomery, "Rubber Racketeers," Richard Cordez. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson, "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders. 1:59, 8. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 3:10, 9:20.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. 3:35, 6:40, 9:40. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

Brookline Village: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth. 2:30, 6, 9:30. "Suicide Squadron," Anton Walbrook. 4:15, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy, "Lucky Boy," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy, "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan, Joseph Allen, Jr. 2, 8.

Harvard: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore. 2, 8.

University: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, 2:30, 5:30, 8:40. "March of Time —Men in Washington," 2, 5:10, 8:25.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "To the Shores of Tripoli," Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara, John Payne. "Mercy Island," Ray Middleton. 2, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "In Old California," John Wayne, Binnie Barnes. "Drums of the Camp," Stuart Erwin. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:04, 9:04. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishop. 1:54, 7:54.

Codman Square: "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45. "Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. 3:36, 9:36.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglesion: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. "Mystery in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 3:34, 8:34. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2:10, 7, 9:43.

Park: "Remarkable Andrew," Ellen Drew. "Alias Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney. 2:55, 9:10. "Mystery in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 1:55, 8:08.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Fantasia," 2:30, 8:15. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt, Ann Ayars. 3:50, 9:36.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Private Snuffy Smith," Bud Duncan. "Doctors Don't Tell," Florence Rice, J. Beal. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Maplewood: "Butch Minds the Baby," Broderick Crawford, Virginia Bruce. 1:55, 7:40. "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 3:16, 9:11.

Mystic: "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds. 1:55, 8. "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:35, 9:40.

Strand: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan. 3:20, 8:25. "I Was Framed," Regis Toomey. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeanette MacDonald. 3:06, 9:11. "I Was Framed," Michael Ames, Julie Bishop. 1:48, 7:53.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Reap the Wild Wind," Ray Milland. 3:05, 8:05. "Hay Foot," William Tracy. 2:30, 6:45, 10:25.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "This Gun For Hire," Veronica Lake, Alan Ladd, Laird Cregar. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck, Joel McCrea. "Mystery in the Big House." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope, Madeleine Carroll. "New Wine," Ilona Massey. 2, 8.

Strand: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr, John Garfield. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In-Theater: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis, Herbert Marshall. "Marry the Boss' Daughter," Brenda Joyce, Bruce Edwards. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova, Tom Brown. "The Mad Doctor of Market Street," Lionel Atwill. 2, 8.

Strand: "Fly By Night," Nancy Kelly, Richard Carlson. "Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "In This Our Life," Bette Davis. "Sleepytime Gal," Judy Canova. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Syncopation," Adolphe Menjou, Jackie Cooper. 2:00, 7:54. "The Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 3:42, 9:27.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "I Married an Angel," Nelson Eddy, Jeannette MacDonald. "The Mad Martindales," Jane Withers, Alan Mowbray. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: The Male Animal," Henry Fonda. "Tragedy at Midnight," John Howard. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Randolph Scott, Maureen O'Hara. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy MacDowall. 2, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Ship Ahoy," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "A Close Call for Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Ship Ahoy," Eleanor Powell and Red Skelton. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in Theater: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan, Paul Henreid. "S O S Coast Guard," Ralph Byrd. Maxine Doyle. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Lady is Willing," Marlene Dietrich, Fred MacMurray. 3:48, 8:08; "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien, Brian Donlevy. 2:15, 6:30, 9:48.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Aug. 14

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 17.75mc and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Aug. 14

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 17.75mc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from the Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBOS, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:20 p. m.—English Period, RKE, 9.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Women's War, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—8:30 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 8.1 meg., 36.9 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—My Working Day, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—9:00 p. m.—"Intermezzo," TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home, VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Forum, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Concert, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Britain Speaks, J. B. Priestley, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7me)

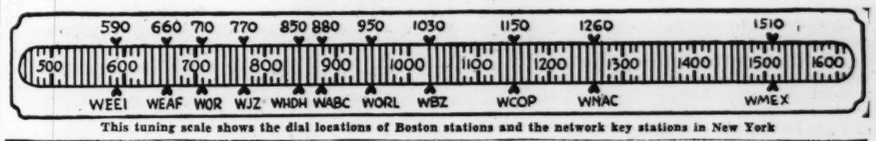
3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; "Catching the 5:05."
5:30 p. m.—"Half and Half."
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, Organ.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3me), and W30B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (48.9me)

3:00 p. m.—Marching Along.
3:15 p. m.—Telegraphic Reports: Boston Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees Game.
8:15 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Roundup.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Johnny Richard's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Erich Leinsdorf.
8:30 p. m.—"It Pays to Be Ignorant."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heater, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Chateau Hogan" — Comedy; Orchestra.
10:00 p. m.—Network Sports.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—J. B. Priestley, London.
11:30 p. m.—Chuck Foster's Orchestra.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



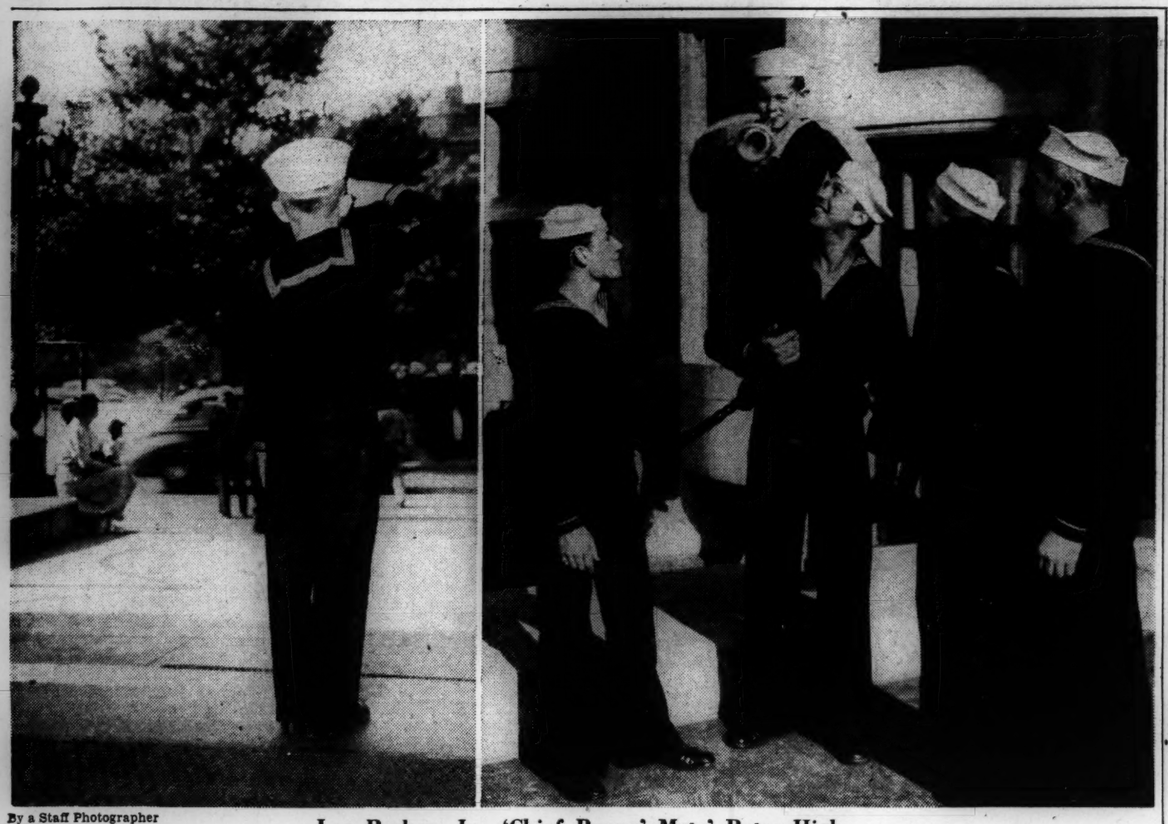
This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Mary Martin"; sketch..	Marching Along	Dance Matinee .....
3:15 News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch ..	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee .....
3:30 News; Hollywood ..	News; "Men of Sea" ..	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Dance Matinee .....
3:45 Jobs for Victory	Recital Period	"Right to Happiness" ..	Yankees Game	Wartime Buying; Orch..
4:00 Del Castillo: "The	News Service	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 Composers' Album .	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Boston Red Sox-N. Y.	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Yankees Game	Dance Matinee .....
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Organ recital	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Red Sox-N. Y. Yankees	Dance Matinee .....
5:15 Serial drama	"Sea-Hound"; drama	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:30 "Follies"; "Post"..	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music ..	Musical Program	Salon Serenade	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comment	War Headlines; Sports..	News; Sports Reporter ..	News Service	Sports Comments .....
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	News; War Commentary.	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music ..	Press Roundup; Sports.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Political Talk	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch ...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch ..	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Music; News .....
7:30 "Maudie's Diary"...	Adrian and Alice, Songs.	"How'm I Doing?"; Bob	"Confidentially Yours"...	"Excursions in Science".
7:45 dramatic sketch ...	Frontline Headlines	Hawk's Quiz Show	Political Talk	Treasury Star Parade ..
8:00 "Thirty Minutes to	Earl Godwin, News	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta"; Erich	Musical Program .....
8:15 Play"; music; talk	Lum 'n' Abner	Willson's Orchestra ...	Leinsdorf, conductor ..	Civilian Defense; Music.
8:30 "Death Valley Days"	Organ Recital by Ken-	"Aldrich Family"; serial	'It Pays to Be Ignorant';	Songs of the Range"...
8:45 Death Valley; News	neth Wilson	"Aldrich Family"; serial	Howard-Sheldon: quiz..	"Dreamland Four" .....
9:00 Major Bowes Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bob Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news ..	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 teur Program	"Are Farmers Demand-	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album"; records ...
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	ing Excessive Prices?"	Borge; Dame May Whit-	Frankmen"	Classical Album .....
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Town Meeting: Straeter	ty; Bert Lahr; songs, or.	Sports Roundup	Classical Album .....
10:00 "The First Line"...	Morgan Beatty, comment	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Network Sports	News report .....
10:15 "The First Line"...	Tommy Dorsey's Orch. ..	Reginald Gardiner; Or.	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Andre Philip, Talk.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch. ..	News dramatization with	Network Sports	"The Dixettes"; Music..
10:45 News; Sports	News Here and Abroad..	Brig. Gen. T. Holcombe	Network Sports	Freddy Martin's Orch ..
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter ..	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15 Rideout; Music ...	News Service	Music You Want	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Due"; Music .....
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want	Chuck Foster's Orch. ...	Day's End; music .....
11:45 Music; Orchestra..	Harry Di Angeli's Orch..	News Service	Chuck Foster's Orch. ...	Day's End; News .....

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock ...	Organ; Garden Talk ...	.....
7:15 Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News ...	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World.	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs ...	News Service	News Service .....
8:15 Shopping talk	Pages of Melody	Military Band; News ...	"George & Dixie"; News	Post Exchange .....
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands..	Morning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Post Exchange .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews..	D'Artega's Orchestra ..
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue.	Fishermen's Program ..	News: Hum and Strum..	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"Breakfast Club"	"Funny Money Man" ...	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30 Symphonette	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:41 "

Varying State Rules May Cost Many Absentee Voters in Services Their Vote



By a Staff Photographer

Leo Parker, Jr., 'Chief Bosun' Mate' Rates High

Sure enough, Leo is only seven but he rates high with the men of Company B as their Official Mascot at the "S. S. Somerset," once a hotel, now headquarters of the Naval Training School. Young Leo takes his mascot duties seriously, salutes the flag as he comes "aboard" and goes "ashore," has his own "Liberty Pass," and answers to the number of "000½." Here he is in a snappy salute and on the shoulders of some of his "shipmates."

Move Is Made to Clarify Absentee Voting

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New Englanders serving in the armed forces away from their own states are better able to exercise their privilege of voting for Congressional and state candidates in this war than in the previous world conflict.

They are still limited, however, by restrictions and technicalities of the varying state laws governing absentee voting—so much so that thousands of them will be disfranchised at primary and general elections this fall.

These were the principal conclusions drawn today from a survey by The Christian Science Monitor of the voting laws affecting Army and Navy officers and men from the six New England States.

Many improvements in these laws have been made in the quarter century since an American Expeditionary Force spent Election Day in France—several of the improvements since passage of the Selective Service Act of 1940.

Rules Are Somewhat Complex

As a result, New England soldiers and sailors, Waacs and Waves, who are stationed away from their homes in training camps or fighting bases will be able to vote by mail this fall in the general elections of their home states (except New Hampshire), provided they can comply with all the rules.

Although those stationed in Australia and New Caledonia probably will not be able to obtain, mark, and return their ballots in time for them to be counted, in the opinion of state election officials, service men and women located in Continental United States and adjacent areas will be able to.

Thus, officials predict, close to 100,000 absentee Yankee voters will have the power this fall—if they choose to use it—to throw their influence into the choice of the Congress that will legislate the war they are fighting and the peace that will be designed to prevent another.

This is the most cheerful construction that can be placed on the rules for absentee voting in the six Northeastern States. A more negative view is obtained when the rules are examined in detail, and the difficulties and technicalities facing the soldier and sailor voters disclosed.

Rules Differ by States

For example, absentees are not entitled to participate in party primaries in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, although they are allowed to in Maine and Vermont. In Connecticut and Rhode Island, nominations are made at party conventions.

Other problems facing the long-distance voter include:

Whether ballots shall be sent by regular mail, air mail, or registered mail, return receipt requested (as in Maine).

Whether they must be sworn to before a notary public (as in Rhode Island) or before a commissioned officer (as elsewhere in New England).

When the ballots must be returned to be counted.

How and when an unregistered citizen may qualify as a voter.

When the answers to these questions are studied, it is seen that many soldiers and sailors will be unable to vote because they have just come of age, or have just changed their home address, and are unable to register. It also is discovered that many ballots are likely to be invalidated for insufficient postage, lack of promptness, or other technicality.

Congress May Clear Air

In an effort to remove some of these technicalities, a bill is under consideration in Congress that would set aside some state restrictions in connection with votes for Federal offices. The measure, known as H. R. 7416, was passed by the House of Representatives on July 27 and is now awaiting committee hearings in the Senate. However, it may be adopted too late to be of aid in many cases.

The best rule for those who wish to exercise their political rights, when absent from their State, and for their families who wish to advise them, is to study carefully the rules for their home State and follow them to the letter.

Full information can be obtained from the Secretary of State at the Capital of any State, or from the Board of Registrars of Voters in a citizen's home community.

This is the first of three articles. A convenient summary of state laws on absentee voting as applied to members of the armed forces from New England will be published tomorrow.

Plenty of Action For Men 18 to 45 In 'Army's Navy'

Men familiar with boats and who are anxious for plenty of action are needed in the Army's Engineer Amphibian Command, it was announced today.

This newer branch of the service—the "Army's Navy"—is looking for men from 18 to 45 to man the powerful assault boats or "sea taxis" that carry troops to secret attack.

Motor and sailboat operators, diesel and auto mechanics, deep sea sailors, and commercial fishermen, boat builders, welders, cooks, trained gasoline fire fighters, and other marine and construction specialists are the types of experienced men needed.

Information regarding this colorful branch may be secured at any Army recruiting station or at First Service Command headquarters,

Army Test Firing In Vineyard Sound

Army test firing in Vineyard Sound will be made, weather permitting, Aug. 19 and 27, during periods when the area is clear of shipping, according to a warning to mariners issued today by Capt. W. N. Derby, District Coast Guard Officer in the First Naval District.

Firing is to be between Hen and Chickens Lightship and Vineyard Sound Lightship, and Vineyard Sound Lightship will be temporarily withdrawn from the station on the dates the firing is actually undertaken, resuming its station before sunset on the same days it is withdrawn. If weather is unfavorable on the dates specified, the firing will be done on the next suitable immediately following dates.

Willkie Man To Seek Seat Of Treadway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 13—Dr. Raymond L. Buell, of Richmond, Mass., former President of the Foreign Policy Association, one of the 1940 advisers of Wendell L. Willkie, and now a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the first Massachusetts District, has advocated the immediate forging of a low-tariff, economic bloc among the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada.

In an address here last night, Dr. Buell said such a plan is essential to prevent the re-establishment of a high-tariff, isolationist policy after the war—a policy which he declared would mean economic depression at home and the "throwing away of our victory" abroad.

Dr. Buell's address was part of a campaign in which he is seeking to defeat Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) in the Republican primary Sept. 15. Mr. Treadway in the past has been an advocate of high tariffs and national isolationism.

Fears More Isolation

"If the United States reverts to the high tariffs of the Old Guard Republicans, as it did in 1922 and 1930, said Mr. Buell, this country will go into an isolationist reaction after this war, in which we will again throw away our victory. I believe that Mr. Treadway, on account of his high-tariff views, would join in such a reaction. This is one reason why I oppose his re-election.

"A high tariff is a form of privilege. A tariff discourages foreign goods from entering this ciuntry, and thus helps some business men to increase their prices. Somebody has to pay for this increase. It is we, the people. We pay a hidden tax in order to help a few businessmen increase their prices. That is what a tariff is. I repeat, tariffs are a form of government privilege for business.

"Some businessmen defend high tariffs on the ground they 'protect labor', just as the farm bloc and the silver bloc defend their huge government subsidies on the ground that they 'help business'. This kind of argument is what the psychologist calls rationalizing. A businessman is not thinking about labor when he demands tariff privilege, any more than the farmer is trying to help businessmen when he demands farm subsidies.

"The only reality today is that if Government is going to bestow privileges on businessmen, it is bound to give them also to every other organized group in the country. . . .

Urges Old Tradition

"I want to see restored the old New England tradition of independence, initiative, and co-operation rather than to see us become servants of an octopus state. The time to attack the Santa Claus theory of government is now.

"I favor taking advantage of wartime necessities to forge a great economic bloc between the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada. Today the three allies have pooled our resources to achieve maximum war production. I believe we should continue to pool such resources after the war in order to raise living standards.

"I would be suicide if after this war we were to erect new tariff barriers against each other. Toward this end I favor agreements with Britain and Canada to reduce tariffs to low levels. Few businessmen would be hurt by such reductions, simply because business as a whole is booming. After the war governments should gradually remove wartime controls, and encourage trade and investment to flow throughout the whole democratic area.

"Such a solid economic bloc would be a magnet around which the whole postwar world would revolve."

Leo Serious in Mascot Job For 'S.S. Somerset' at 7 Years

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's going to be a long war. We have it straight from Leo. They're holding it over for him. You see, Leo is only seven, and the Navy has promised to wait.

Now the Navy doesn't wait for just anyone, you understand. But Leo Parker, Jr., isn't just anybody. He's "Chief Bosun's Mate, Sir," and Mascot of Company B at the "S. S. Somerset" where the Naval Training School is quartered.

Of course that makes him practically a part of the Navy right now, being adopted like that! Doesn't he go on "guard duty" the same as the other fellows do, with "S. P." on his sleeve, puttees on his legs, and a billy swinging from his wrist?

His Number is 000½

Doesn't he have his own official number—000½? And a "Liberty Pass" tucked into his blouse just like the other men? Doesn't he salute an officer and say "sir"?

He does! Being an official Mascot has its responsibilities, and seven-year-old Leo takes them very seriously.

It all goes back to a day in June when the Parker family moved from Brookline to Newbury Street. Young Leo, striking out immediately to give his new neighborhood the once over, made an exciting discovery.

There were sailors just around the corner, lots of them! At first he stood spellbound in admiration. Then he finally took a deep breath, and out came a small "Hello."

"Lucky" and "Jonsey" said "hello" right back at him. The admiration was mutual and the first thing Leo knew he was up before the Officer in Charge who said "okay," and just like that, he was official Mascot of Company B.

Now Leo didn't let out a rootin', tootin' cowboy "yippee," turn a handspring or "make" like a prize fighter. He simply saluted and said "Thank you, sir," and smiled. That's Leo, and that's why he's such a favorite on the "S. S. Somerset."

Pay—One Ice Cream Cone

He told about it solemnly at home, and produced his first "pay voucher." It was a much folded and unfolded bit of paper, carefully signed by Leo, in receipt of his first "pay" at the Naval Training School—"one ice cream cone."

The boys were going to buy him a white uniform, he reported, just like theirs. And because white uniforms are not to be worn casually every day, his Dad promised to buy him a blue one, too.

Since then Leo hasn't missed a day of "duty" at the Hotel, where he reports promptly at ten in the morning and remains until after muster. He was "corporal of the guard" the day we saw him, with his billy, puttees and a cartridge belt slung over his shoulder because it was twice too big for his waist.

Once, he admits, he was "put on report" for a soiled cap. "No excuse," he mumbled with his chin on his chest. For punishment, the Officer in Charge sentenced him to guard duty.

That night he brought home a little note. It read, "Captain said he had a soiled white hat—no excuse."

Couldn't Tell On Boys

Some of the boys at the School had got it soiled playing ball with it just to tease him, he finally confessed to his mother. "But, of course, I couldn't tell on them," he said soberly. There was another note from the School which his mother didn't read aloud. It said, "This isn't serious—just a joke."

Leo's a stickler for regulations. Never goes "out of bounds," never fails to salute the flag as he passes, on his way aboard and ashore a thousand times a day. His name slip, which he conscientiously swaps in and out of the grooves marked "Aboard" and "Ashore" as he comes and goes is so creased and smudgy with much moving that it's hardly legible now.

Leo's mother is pleased that he has made such a hit with the boys, and is making a scrap book of notes and "pay vouchers," pictures and clippings connected with Leo's first days in the Navy. Some day when he's a real sailor, she will remind him that he really began his seagoing career on the "SS Somerset" when he was seven.

Boston Filipinos To Honor Quezon

Honor will be paid Manuel Luis Quezon, President of the Philippines, by Filipinos of Boston on Mr. Quezon's anniversary, Aug. 19, it was announced today by B. A. Rosales, Chairman of the Bataan Club Committee of Boston.

A dance will be held by the Club on that date at the Ritz Plaza Halls, 218 Huntington Avenue, at 8:30 p. m. The affair will benefit the drive for United States War Bonds.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rosales is pressing his efforts to obtain a clubhouse for the use of Filipino members of the Navy service and merchant marine while in the port of Boston. Although these men are welcome at the recreation centers of the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, they would like a place where they can meet each other and speak their native language, Mr. Rosales said.

N. E. to Supply 1,000 Air Cadets

More Air Cadets to Leave—Nearly 1,000 New England youths will begin flight training as Army aviation cadets during August, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General of the First Service Command, announced today. It will be the largest number yet to leave New England for the training camps in a single month.

The newly appointed cadets will leave from each of the 22 examining boards in New England for training at Santa Ana, Calif.; San Antonio, Texas, or Nashville, Tenn.

More than 500 of the New England men leaving this month are from the vicinity of Boston. Among them are 69 leaving tomorrow for San Antonio. On Sunday another group of 138 Boston men will leave for Nashville and a week from today 155 will start for Santa Ana.

Two employees of The Christian Science Monitor are included in the groups. Johnstone Fitzgerald of the paper's composing room will go to Nashville, and Kenneth Magrath of the news room staff will go to Santa Ana.

All the prospective fliers are citizens between the ages of 18 and 27, who have passed special mental and physical examinations. They will train for eight months, during which they will be paid $75 a month in addition to their food, clothing, lodging, and medical and dental care. Each will have a $10,000 life insurance policy.

Upon graduation from their courses as pilots, navigators, or bombardiers, they will be appointed second lieutenants or flight officers with pay of $327 a month.

New Kind of Fireworks—Nightly "incendiary bombings" will replace the traditional fireworks displays at the Brockton Fair, officials of the Fair announce.

In announcing the bombing plans they explained they would also familiarize the public with chemical warfare and disseminate information on how to combat incendiaries.

Aid to Servicemen—A trim little servicemen's manual has been issued by the National Congress of Industrial Organizations Committee for American and Allied War Relief which will be sent without charge to any man in uniform or member of his family who requests it. The book contains a lot of valuable information and answers many questions frequently asked by servicemen such as: What about that note I owe? What about payments on my home? What about my life insurance premiums? What about my job after my military service is ended? Can I vote while I'm in the armed forces? The manual also contains Army and Navy insignia and a space for addresses and memorandums. For a copy, address the above-named organization at 1407 L Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

War Activities in New England

He Could Take It—Sergeant Walter Rollin of Fort Devens knows full well the meaning of that old saw about "excess baggage."

The Sergeant was ready to return to camp the other night but found himself temporarily out of funds. His tale of woe brought quick action—a bus driver agreed to take him back as another soldier's baggage.

Rollin was hoisted onto a luggage shelf and made the trip perched high above the passengers' heads. His only complaint—the baggage check stub pinned to the seat of his trousers dug in at every jolt.

The Band Played On—But not Tuba Player F. C. Ewart Sullivan of a Fort Devens regimental band. He peeled potatoes.

At barracks inspection yesterday the Captain stopped at Private Sullivan's bunk. His belongings were neatly arranged atop the bed. His tuba—the big, brass instrument that coils around him on parade—lay at his bedside in military fashion.

Then the Captain picked up the instrument. As the open end of the big horn tipped floorward, an armful of dirty socks, towels, and underwear rolled out.

Mediators Seek To Settle Strike Of Fish Workers

Federal and state mediators are today attempting settlement of a strike of union fish filleters employed by the General Seafoods Corporation at Boston and Gloucester, who demand a closed shop. The men are members of the Seafood Workers' Joint Council of the Atlantic, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Company officials say that only a comparatively few of the workers are actually striking but that the stoppage of their work prevents others from having any work to do, forcing about 200 persons to be idle at both ports. About 450 may be affected unless adjustment is made.

J. Lawrence Alphen, of the General Seafoods Corporation said the trouble started at Gloucester where a new plant was recently opened by the company. Wages and working conditions were settled satisfactorily after weeks of negotiations, he said, but the demand for a closed shop was refused by the company.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM ALL OVER

Ten little friends assisted Master James Carter, Jr., of Depot St. in the celebration of his birthday yesterday. Games and Hood's Fresh Peach Ice Cream were enjoyed.

★

Mr. Robert Page and wife were in town over the weekend. We saw them at the Hood Store twice, greeting old friends over dishes of Fresh Peach Ice Cream.

★

Mr. John Byrne is receiving congratulations upon the birth of a fine son to his wife, Mrs. Mary Byrne. John is setting the crowd up to Fresh Peach Ice Cream tonight. It's Hood's.

★

The members of the ladies' aid society met at the home of Mrs. Lucia Clough, Tuesday. A delicious repast was served, but the dessert really got em. It was HOOD'S FRESH PEACH ICE CREAM.

BUY IT FROM YOUR NEAREST HOOD, TURNER CENTRE OR NEAPOLITAN-CREME SUPREME ICE CREAM DEALER

it's HOOD'S Fresh Peach ICE CREAM

ARMY and NAVY RESTRICT their use of Long Distance TELEPHONE SERVICE

CAN WE CIVILIANS DO LESS?

Our Army and Navy have issued instructions to their personnel to restrict use of long distance lines. The order gives specific directions to . . .

★ Check use of long distance. Determine if the call is absolutely necessary.

★ Confine long distance calls to subject at hand. . . . Plan the conversation in advance for brevity.

★ Remain near telephone on calls not completed immediately. . . . Much long distance time is wasted while calling party is being located.

The availability of long distance telephone lines is a military necessity. We civilians can help reduce the congestion on long distance lines. We cannot do less than the Army and Navy are doing. Think before you telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

India: Test for the Four Freedoms

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It's not too late still to do something about solving the present critical situation in India, according to reports from London and Chungking. In Britain, Laborites want to know if the British Government really is searching for a solution, and Chinese spokesmen obviously are not satisfied with the present British action and talk of mediation.

The question then is: What kind of solution would work? It must satisfy many needs. First, the Indians are not going to be satisfied with independence "after the war." That's a far too nebulous phrase and might mean years after, in fact. Second, the British are going to face such extreme criticism in anything they may do that their position is almost impossible. Third, the India situation is so completely tied up with the whole United Nations' picture, and China in particular, that the issue has become a world crisis, out of all proportion to even its inherently strong position as involving the future of 350,000,000 persons.

This third point suggests a possible solution—the aproach to the situation from a United Nations' point of view. This would call for the Indians to be given a definite date for independence as were the Philippines. This could not be put off for years, as with the Philippines, in view of the urgency of the present situation. Thus, one year from now might be made the date.

During that year, the Indians would undertake to set up a complete government, establishing a constitution and offices ready to take the transfer of authority from the present Indian Government when the time comes. During that time the Indians would co-operate to the full in the war effort since their new government would be expected to become a member of the United Nations and contribute fully to the United Nations' cause.

Imposing Problem

The problem of setting up such a government in the face of India's complexities, in one year, would be something to conjure with. To make the transfer before that government was ready would bring chaos and confusion and vitally affect the United Nations' war effort.

To solve this problem, a commission of government experts from the four major United Nations, each nation having equal voice in the decision, might be formed, with members from China, Russia, Britain, and the United States. This body would pass on whether the Indians had established a workable government in that time and stand ready to help speed up of the process if it had to extend beyond the established date.

Advantages of this plan are many. First, the Indians would be granted their independence at once, the only delay in execution being the practical one, as helpful to the Indians as to the United Nations, of having time to set up a government to take over. Further, they would be dealing with four members of the United Nations who would bring sympathy to their cause as a majority feeling. Russia and China would be completely in sympathy, the United States would be largely so, and the British would be able to present their views to associates fully in sympathy of what Britain has done and is doing in this war and in building a better world through the United Nations afterward. The British, in return, would be completely freed of the onus of handling this now almost impossible situation.

Example of Four Freedoms

Most important, this would inaugurate ahead of time a United Nations' approach to the postwar period. By establishing in India a concrete example of the four freedoms outlined in the Atlantic Charter, the United Nations would set up the most powerful argument for the support of all the people in the world, by proving by acts, not words, that a new era of freedom was at hand.

In taking what has been considered the largest, yet most depressed, of Asiatic nations and lifting it to an equal place with all other nations, a nation of different color, creed, and background, the United Nations would achieve the maximum in their hopes and promises. Most important, they would achieve it ahead of time, when it will count the most. Thus, not only would the war effort be forwarded by eliminating conflict in India and making it a powerful unit in the United Nations forces, but also by setting up a proof of what the United Nations really stand for. Around such a proof the entire peoples of the world could rally.

What for India?

Can the crisis in India still be resolved peaceably?

In this country, in Britain, and in India a considerable segment of opinion holds that it can.

But how?

To answer this latter question, numerous plans and proposals are being put forward. Two such are printed herewith. The first was discussed by Volney D. Hurd in one of his regular Tower News broadcasts to Europe over Station WRUL, Boston. The second was presented by a prominent Indian in this country in an interview with a commentator for the Wide World Agency.

Alternate Plan

By DeWitt Mackenzie
World Wide Commentator

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Sirdar Kumar J. J. Singh, President of the India League of America and former member of the All-India Congress Committee, has proposed a compromise plan which he believes might result in a quick settlement of the Indian crisis. He said he felt certain it would be acceptable to the All-India Congress.

Here's the Sirdar's plan:

Executive power now rests with the Governor-General-in-Council, that is, the Viceroy and the Executive Council of 15 members. Four members of the Council are British and 11 are Indian, all appointed by the Viceroy and what you in America would call stooges.

My suggestion is that the Council be reconstructed to provide a popular interim government, Let five seats be given to the All-Indian Congress, of which Mohandas Gandhi is the outstanding figure; give an equal number of seats to the Moslem League, which doesn't see eye to eye with the All-India Congress but demands guarantees that it will get proportional representation in any independent government and let the Viceroy himself pick five other members from among universally respected Indians.

There would be no constitutional change until after the war, except that the Viceroy would not have his present authority to override his Council (It is understood that the Viceroy hasn't used this prerogative since 1879). He would remain as Governor General with powers similar to those exercised in Canada and other sovereign countries of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The status of the some 560 Indian princes and their states, which has been a great bone of contention, would remain unchanged until the framing of a new constitution after the war.

However, either the United Nations must guarantee complete freedom for India after the war, or Prime Minister Churchill must make an announcement in unambiguous terms in Parliament, guaranteeing India's complete independence soon after the end the world conflict.

The Indians are prepared to leave military defense to an Allied war council, say an American, a Chinese and an Englishman. We would co-operate fully in the war effort, the first essential being to win the war.

Violence Abates in Bombay But Outside Riots Continue

BOMBAY, India, Aug. 13 (AP)—Rioting and clashes with police kept alive the spark of danger today in several Indian cities but in Bombay, where much of the violence had centered, outbreaks over Mohandas K. Gandhi's Indian independence drive grew fewer and smaller.

Armed police and troops, nevertheless, were on guard here and elsewhere against new flareups.

Nagpur apparently was the scene of the worst rioting yesterday. Three police stations and the post office were burned down there and attempts were made to set the Central Co-operative Bank and the powerhouse afire. One rioter was killed and 12 were injured when police fired ito the crowds. Nineteen police were hurt by stone-throwers.

While a night curfew cleared the streets, mobile police patrolled the city and strong military forces were held at key points.

At Wardha, where one Indian was killed and one injured by police fire, processions and meetings were forbidden. Curfews also were order at Jubbulpore, Allahabad and Amroati.

Four more Indians were killed and 13 were injured at Poona, where Mr. Gandhi and some of his lieutenants are under arrest, when troops fired on a crowd tampering with telegraph wires.

Police opened fire three times at Old Delhi to disperse riotous crowds. One man was killed and two were injured. New Delhi, where the worst outbreak the day before occurred, was quiet.

Cab Service Despite Bombings

Associated Press

Marvelous Malta Carries On Its Business

An archway is all that remains of the law court building in Valetta, Malta, Great Britain's much-bombed base in the Mediterranean, and it frames other damaged structures in the background. But this Maltese cab can be hired as usual.

Russian Soldiers Face Supreme Test

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Aug. 13—The Russian armies are facing the supreme test on the Caucasus front.

It is realized here that the battle has entered a phase in which the Germans are trying to capitalize on all possibilities of the break through, at any cost to attain objectives for which they have suffered such immense losses.

Here is an emergency where the enemy has been stopped before the arrival of reinforcements which are being delayed more and more with the loss of each rail junction and crossroad.

No attempt is made to conceal the fact that Russian forces in the Caucasus are outnumbered. As a result, strain on the Russian forces is so great that withdrawal of a handful of men at one end of the line may cause the retreat of whole regiments.

On other fronts Soviet defenses are so deep that the Germans can penetrate two or three miles without serious consequences except to themselves The Bryansk Front is a good example. On some sectors of the Caucasus Front, penetration for a few hundred yards immediately jeopardizes command of posts and communications and perhaps a whole division has to give ground.

Every Man Must Hold

Hence the need for every man to stay put—to fight to his last bullet. If every soldier is prepared to do this, Russian military commentators believe, the Caucasus can be saved once more.

The battle at Voronezh shows what defenders can do if given breathing space. This was fought by hard-pressed men holding on, even when twice or thrice wounded, until the attackers gradually lost momentum.

At Voronezh, too, the position had been extremely critical. It was described by a phrase which Soviet military commentators only use when preparing readers for the worst. A breakthrough was averted by the most remarkable discipline exhibited by the Russians in this war. One participant told me "we retreated downward—into the ground. We dug in deeper and deeper and German bombs did us little harm. We let German tanks pass over our heads." Thus the Soviet command was enabled to regroup its forces and plan a series of successful tank attacks which finally wrested the initiative from the Germans.

Something of this kind has to be repeated in the Caucasus, only in much more difficult conditions.

Retreat Unavoidable

Russian troops are only now recovering from initial sporadic retreats. On the face of things they could not help retreating. They were greatly outnumbered in men and tanks and to some extent aircraft, but due to having to fight the German Army single-handed, the Soviet Command can no longer be accepted as superior to the enemy forces. Hence the demand for a special kind of discipline which the Russian Army has already proved possible at Moscow, Leningrad and Sevastopol.

The tenseness of the situation in the Caucasus is such that a false step of a single junior commander may have consequences out of all proportion to what on other fronts would be a regrettable incident which might get no further than battalion headquarters.

It might seem too much to expect among thousands of men assailed day and night by tanks and minethrowers that there should not be 50 or 100 who would lose their nerve. Such objection is answered by the story of a rifle regiment which has been operating on the most dangerous sector of the front for months past. It is said that there has not been a single case of a man leaving trench, bunker or blockhouse of his own accord. However strong enemy pressure has been, nobody has withdrawn simply because of this pressure. There is no doubt that these men held on by force of the iron order which the commander maintained at any cost.

Nazis Warn Turkey On Black Sea Fleet

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 13

The German propaganda machine raised a rumor today that the United States and Britain were trying to get Turkish permission to let the Soviet Black Sea Fleet pass through the Dardanelles.

There was no suggestion of the source of the rumor, nor any confirmation, but the German radio treated it as a fact and radiocast German Foreign Office comment containing an inferential warning to Turkey.

Young American Musicians Serve Needs of People at War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Young American artists here at the Music and Art Institute of San Francisco are taking the war in stride and are adjusting their musical and operatic studies to serve the needs of a people at war.

Rather than accept a stalemate on their activities musicians and singers at the Institute are learning that the tensest periods of human history require periods of relaxation and recreation. The artists call it "re-creation."

According to Ross McKee, secretary and founder of the Institute, a pianist who sold papers and stacked wood until he could make sufficient money teaching piano, there is a need for stressing wholesome studies and wholesome interests these days more than ever, because of the seemingly downward trend of morale during war.

Although the Institute has lost about 12 students to the armed forces, it is an encouraging sign of the times, Mr. McKee thinks, that 100 students from many sections of the United States, Canada, and Mexico are finding a musical career today more useful and promising than in times of peace.

"Most of us in wartime need a wholesome activity and a wholesome means of recreation to offset the stress of the times," Mr. McKee observes. He believes that with overthrow of most European centers of music and art by the Nazis there is a great opportunity for the all-American artist—the artist who not only is an American but who owes his musical training to America.

Soloists are being supplied to symphony orchestras all through the West from this San Francisco center. Members of orchestras can trace their training here. Many young people are finding concert and operatic careers, it seems, although their training is all-American instead of European.

Although not ignoring the best in the European tradition, the San Francisco Music and Art Institute emphasizes its American background and its American field. Because the belief has previously existed that no good artist or musician could be developed without European study, Mr. McKee sees the San Francisco center playing a vigorous part these days in helping to close the cultural gap which seemed opened when France collapsed and also in developing American artists who for the first time may be able to hold their own among European-trained musicians.

Heretofore the Institute has had to fight the old idea that a "prophet is without honor in his own country," Mr. McKee says. Today the idea is beginning to vanish, it seems, and Americans are recognizing that their own institutions are very much worth while.

Besides its downtown studios at 795 Sutter Street, a branch at the Hotel Oakland in Oakland, and opera classes with work in casting and staging at its theater on Green Street, the Institute sponsored two concert courses by its students, one at the San Francisco Museum of Art and one at International House in Berkeley. Its work in radiocasting and in recording is popular, yet with a faculty of 30 persons and classes limited to six students each the whole field of music and opera is covered by the Institute.

Turks Are Advised To Keep Their Arms

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 12. Delayed. (AP)—The Turkish newspaper Yeni Sabah today advised Turks living in the Azerbaijan district of the Caucasus not to heed German radio appeals to lay down their arms before the advancing Nazi army.

"Brothers of Azerbaijan," the newspaper admonished, "if the Germans have destroyed the Soviet armies, as they tell you, would they need your help? Be calm, do your duty and do not be deceived by the enemy."

Baku is in the Azerbaijan district.

Economic Crisis Perils Morale of Rumanians

By David Walker
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 13 — Latest reports from the Balkans indicate that Rumania is again about to face a grave economic crisis which allied with political confusion, may deeply affect the internal morale during the coming winter. According to reliable estimates reaching here, the vast majority of the civil population will suffer serious food shortages due to casualties in the Rumanian Army and to mobilization.

While there is still plenty to eat in Bucharest for those with money, there are grave difficulties ahead for the remainder of the community and the general agricultural crisis has had the gravest effect on national economy.

Meanwhile, despite German and Rumanian military victories in the East, Rumanian-Hungarian tension remains undiminished and normally reliable Hungarian reports say that 800 intellectuals and 5,000 farmers and laborers of the Hungarian minority have been flung in prison. In addition, it is claimed that casualties in the special regiments drawn from the Hungarian minority in the Rumanian Army were treble those of the pure Rumanian units while the mortality rate of this minority in general was 33 per cent higher than two year ago.

The Rumanian press has predicted a food shortage before autumn. Stock cattle is reported to be 38 per cent fewer than last year, the number of pigs 28 per cent less, and, after recent agrarian reforms, wheat production has dropped 30 per cent. The maize crop was lost due to the severe winter, while tractors and other agricultural machinery promised from Germany has not been delivered.

Agricultural Minister Aurelian Pana has announced the necessity of the entire peasant community, which constitutes 70 per cent of the population, working Sundays and holidays in order to make up the gravest deficiencies in both manpower and crops. There are at present no more than 50,000 Soviet prisoners in Rumania whose efforts on the soil cannot remedy losses.

In spite of a propaganda armistice between the two countries, Premier Ion Antonescu, peasant leader, Dr. Julin Maniu, and Metropolitan Balan continue their agitation for an eventual war against the Magyars. Thus also Rumania's best-known journalist, Pamfil Seicaru, wrote recently in Curentul that it is not enough merely to have exterminated the Jews as "there are more dangerous elements."

[The Overseas News Agency in a recent dispatch declared that Dr. Maniu sought unsuccessfully to obtain an American visa a few weeks before the attack on Pearl Harbor in order to set up a Free Rumanian movement. King Michael, according to the dispatch, has been made a virtual prisoner in his palace by the Nazis and is permitted to show himself to the people only on festive occasions.]

Rumania, with great military victories to its credit, regards with increasing contempt what it alleges to be the "cowardly cunning" of Hungarian ability to remain for practical purposes behind the front line. Both countries still maintain a certain number of divisions along the mutual frontier.

The general position up to mid-July appears to be that increasing Hungarian military and economic strength against Rumania is merely serving to increase the desire of both nations to get to grips: Hungary because it never may be so strong again, Rumania because it cannot afford to fight Hungary with fewer forces than it has at present.

While Rumanian losses on the Kerch Peninsula were low, they were most serious outside of Sevastopol and have been heavy in the present Don battles.

At the present rate, Rumania won't have strength to attack its neighbor this time next year.

Canadian Minister Of Air Joins Allied Experts in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Canada's Air Minister, C. G. Power, arrived in London yesterday, joining the growing group of Allied military leaders and technical experts now in the United Kingdom.

The Air Minister and his party left Ottawa Aug. 10 and flew to Britain in a bomber.

It was said Mr. Power will spend 10 days or two weeks in Britain, inspecting Royal Canadian Air Force units.

Conferences continued at Canadian Army Headquarters Somewhere in England, with Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Army Commander, talking with William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador who has been in Britain since July 15. Mr. Bullitt is Special Assistant to United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox.

Barnes in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP) — Brig. Gen. G. M. Barnes, Chief of the United States War Department Design Section, has arrived at the head of a technical mission to work with the British in correlating American and British fighting material.

Latest developments on both sides of the Atlantic have left many adjustments to be made before material can be used interchangeably by both armies as projected in the joint production program.

General Barnes, an expert on design and manufacture of heavy ordnance, particularly antiaircraft artillery, came to London at the joint invitation of the British War and Supply Ministries to further the work already started.

Saudi Arabia-Koweit Compact Announced

LONDON, Aug. 13 (CP)—Terms of "permanent peace and firm and inviolable friendship" between Saudi Arabia and the Sheikdom of Koweit were contained in a White Paper issued by the British Government Aug. 11.

Koweit, with a population of 50,000 nomads, has been under British protection since 1914.

The agreement is intended particularly to end raiding and petty banditry on the part of the tribesmen of the respective territories.

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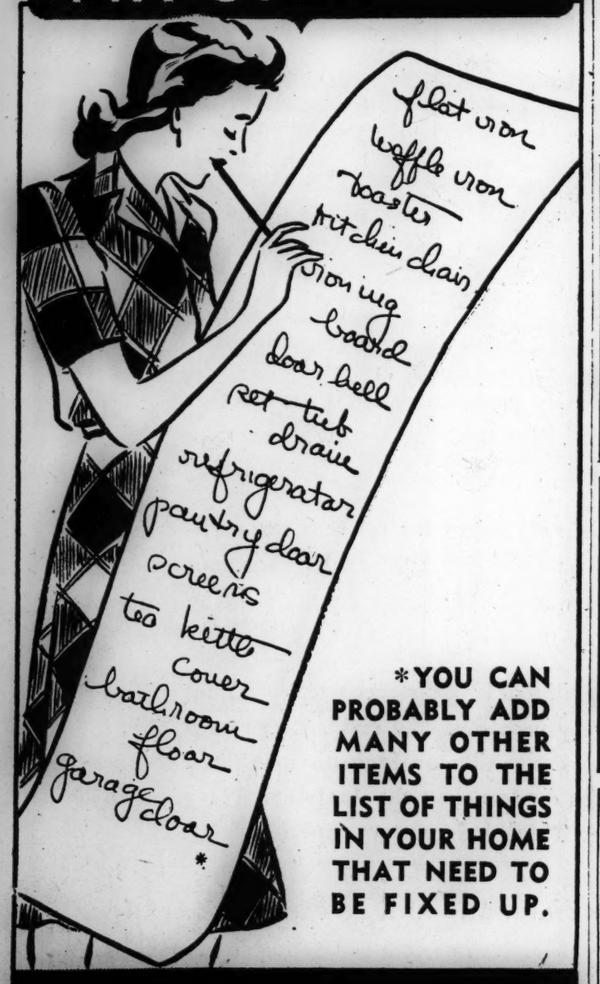

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Nazi Fliers Killed at Drill By Hand Grenades in Paris

VICHY, Aug. 6. Delayed by Censorship. (AP)—A Paris dispatch said today that two German soldiers were killed, eight seriously injured, and 11 slightly wounded when three hand grenades were tossed into a group of 50 drilling at Jean Bouin Stadium.

The grenadiers (evidently Fighting Frenchmen) had concealed themselves in shrubbery alongside the stadium.

[The British radio relayed substantially the same report yesterday, identifying the German soldiers as fliers.]

Return to Paris?

VICHY, Aug. 13 (AP)—A French speaker in Paris, Charles Trochet, welcomed 1,000 French soldiers released from German captivity by saying yesterday that "the country awaits two returns, that of the prisoners, and that of the Marshal [Pétain]."

This was the first mention of a possible return to Paris by Marshal Philippe Pétain since the spring of 1941, but there already are several Vichy ministries functioning there, including headquarters for Pierre Laval, Chief of Government.

M. Laval shuttles back and forth to Paris from Vichy, and when he is in the former French Capital, the Germans allow the Tricolor to float over his heaquarters. This is an exception to the rule in the occupied zone.

M. Laval already had welcomed the prisoners at Compiègne. The 1,000 men were released after 3,000 French technicians were sent to Germany to work.

Nazi Troops Killed

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)— A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said today many German soldiers were killed or injured in an explosion which followed the collision of a German troop train and a fuel train on the Douai-Arras line in Occupied France.

It did not say when the collision occured.

Italian Prisoners' Bottles Yield Aluminum to Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia — Italian prisoners of war have made an unwitting contribution to the construction of Beaufort bombers for use by the United Nations forces in the Pacific; 23,000 aluminum water bottles taken from the prisoners as they landed in Australia have been converted into ingots for use by airplane manufacturers. Each of these bottles contained 1¼ pounds of 98.67 per cent pure aluminum.

An organization is handling salvage organization for all the Australian and United States forces in Australia, and is organizing national campaigns for the salvaging of vital war materials.

With disused service clothing alone it proposes to provide children's warm winter clothing for all the orphanages and charitable institutions of the Commonwealth. In addition it expects to build up stocks of emergency warm clothing in all parts of the Commonwealth open to enemy attack.

Army Salvage has 129 national depots scattered all over the Commonwealth. It reclaims everything from wrecked bombers to old boots and puts their material back again in war and industry.

The spokesman said the first campaign salvage undertaken was elimination of waste in Army kitchens. At first this was colossal, but it has now been reduced to a very small fraction of what it was two years ago. All camps are required to submit detailed waste food reports weekly.

Obsolete and unserviceable stores—ranging from aeroplanes to old blankets—are taken over from the Navy, Army and Air Force and distributed either in whole or in part as they are required by other services. Obsolete telephone equipment taken over from Naval stores has been taken to pieces and its parts are now being used in highly efficient trunk line Army signal equipment.

De Gaussing cable rejected as unserviceable by the Navy for certain uses has been taken over and found to be of great value to the post office for telephone use.

There are many instances in which Arm Salvage has helped the fighting services out of difficulties. Wipers were needed desperately in great quantities for the engine rooms of ships of the Navy and merchant service. Unsuitable rags were being bought by the Navy at £200 a ton, and even at that price it could not get enough. Army Salvage took over the job, organized all the rag-collecting agencies in the Commonwealth, including charitable organizations, and delivered, sorted and washed rags to the Navy at £40 a ton. By this method even the demand for up to 60 tons of clean rag at a time required for big convoys were got without difficulty.

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Britain Meets Test in Building U. S. Army Bases

British building workers are put on hurry call from their own jobs to speed U. S. camps.

By a Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 13—So vast has become the job of building the growing United States military emplacements in the British Isles that it has been necessary to practically revolutionize the British building industry to assure a proper volume of workers.

Carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, plasterers, and other skilled British workers, for instance, have been made liable for call at any time to forsake their present job to build new camps, airfields, factories, hostels, railway sidings, dockyard extensions, or any other form of construction needed by American forces here. In this way the manpower shortage which earlier hindered this particular phase of construction is expected to be overcome.

It is the biggest rush job the British building industry ever has tackled. As the immense influx of American forces continues, the job is growing in proportion.

When completed, it will have transformed certain thinly populated areas of the British countryside into busy service centers and the whole of Britain into the most formidable striking base for its size ever known.

The projected all-American establishments will take shape within six weeks after work is started on them, it is declared

Flying Squads Used

The latest device to expediate the building is the "flying squad" which the Ministry of Works and Planning sends into action on the site of proposed construction before a contract has been definitely allocated. These squads travel in big six-wheeled vehicles in which they reside while setting up eating, sleeping, and living quarters for the labor forces to come. Formerly the first job a labor force had to do was to establish these for itself. That might require several days.

Now workers arrive to find prefabricated huts waiting for them, roads made, a drainage system laid down, and a water supply installed. Each ordinary flying squad "caravan" has space for 16 sleeping bunks and cooking is done in a special kitchen-car.

Men work from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 or so at night and have been completing their programs ahead of schedule.

For ground-clearing work, increasing use is being made of American bulldozers and other speedy dirt-shifting machines. These were found in Britain in very limited quantities before the war. The British Army also is using these American devices which make it possible to turn an ordinary piece of landscape into a serviceable flying field in a miraculously short time.

A degree of hustle has been shown in certain building jobs that has impressed even Americans who are accustomed to fast work of this type. Douglas C. McKeachie, General Purchasing Agent for United States forces here, cited an example to Lord Portal, Minister of Works and Planning when describing what happened in one job which the English estimated would take eight weeks but which Colonel McKeachie declared could be done in the United States within 10 days or a fortnight. It was done by British workmen in eight days.

Another Rush Job

Another rush job for the American Army was expected to take 42 days. But 300 men did it in nine. They converted two floors of a department store for the American General Purchasing Board, work that inyolved erection of partitions, installation of lighting, heating, and telephone systems. The men worked nonstop in 12-hour shifts.

News that skilled craftsmen must undertake unskilled labor, if required, is to be broken in detail to the specialists concerned by an official pamphlet entitled "what a designated craftsman is—and why." This pamphlet, when published soon, will describe a designated craftsman as one who must be prepared to pocket his pride and to cease pocketing his war bonus as a skilled worker to do any job required of him, even if it earns for him only the bonus of an unskilled laborer. The craftsmen are going to be told they must do unskilled work because, in the words of Labor Minister Ernest Bevin: "Not a minute must be wasted and each man must be ready to turn his hand to any work to get the job done. The building industry must work as one great army for victory."

A craftsman switched to a labor job is paid his ordinary wage as a craftsman, retains his status as a craftsman, and is listed for the next job as a craftsman.

In the pamphlet, Mr. Bevin says: "Many of our laborers have gone into the armed forces. . . . There is not time for argument about what is your proper job—it is everybody's job to get this work done. In the early summer 28,000 building workers should have been called to the forces but they have been deferred until October to help in this greatest job of the war."

Turning the entire building industry into a common pool from which labor can be drawn for any purpose at the shortest notice is bound to give uncongenial work to many. But in this connection, Mr. Bevin urged "any inconvenience that anyone suffers is worthwhile if it takes one day off the war."

The onus of contributing workers to the vast project ahead is being distributed over as many employers as possible so that none shall be overloaded with work and none understaffed for the work on hand. Employers, not themselves employed under the scheme, must be prepared to lend foremen and a supervisory staff or to act as supervisors themselves. Public and municipal work is to be deferred to any extent that may be necessary owing to the release of men for the building of American establishments.

Associated Press; Wide World

The Atlantic Is Still an Open Road

Top: U. S. ground crew of Bomber Command at station somewhere in England brings up a load of bombs tagged for Hitler. Left center: U. S. soldiers unload a trunk from a Red Cross truck on arrival in London, Right center: Lend-Lease aid in the shape of good old American pork and beans is delivered at Liverpool. Bottom: Here is some more Lend-Lease goods—tractor and truck tires from Ohio unloaded at Liverpool.

BBC Warns French Of RAF Rail Raids

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—French railroad workers in strategic Northwestern France were warned by the BBC last night in a radiocast that "it is the object of the RAF to disorganize railroads in France and Germany."

"You must realize," the BBC message said, "how highly important your railroads are to the Germans for the transport of their troops. The RAF attacks will be concentrated mainly on locomotives and freight trucks and will become heavier each time."

Seat in Commons Won by Laborite

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—W. H. Guy, a Laborite, was elected to the House of Commons seat left vacant by the passing of D. M. Adams, also a Laborite, it was announced today.

In the voting held yesterday, in the South Poplar constituency, Mr. Guy polled 3,375 votes, compared with 541 for the Rev Patrick Figgis, Christian Socialist.

In the 1935 general election, Mr. Adams polled 18,715 votes as compared with 6,862 for Mrs. D. Spearman, a Conservative.

Fifth Anniversary Of Shanghai Battle

CHUNGKING, China, Aug. 13 (AP)—China marked today as the fifth anniversary of the beginning of the battle of Shanghai with the assurance of the Army newspaper, Ta Kung Pao, that the nation "is determined to counter-attack at an early date" and regain the enemy-held city.

If China had a large air force in 1937, the official Central Daily News commented, she could have held Shanghai much longer "and through repeated bombings of Japan proper the war might have developed along entirely different lines."

China's five-year lack of air power has begun to change with the arrival of United States forces, and the newspaper expressed hope that they would grow strong enough to drive Japanese planes from China's skies and hit the enemy in his own islands.

Toronto Union Group Invites Soviet Labor

TORONTO, Aug. 13 (CP)—Members of the Toronto Labor Council have passed a resolution urging British and Russian trade union members to come to Canada and hold public meetings throughout the Dominion with Canadian workers.

The resolution will be sent to the newly formed Anglo-U. S. S. R. Trade Union Council in Britain.

Purpose of the proposed meetings would be "to help speed up war production and accelerate recruiting our armed forces and to cement the unity of the United Nations. . . ."

The resolution also proposed affiliation of the Canadian Congress of Labor with the Anglo-U. S. S. R. Trade Union Council and recommended the Dominion Government be asked to lift the defense of Canada ban on the Communist Party in Canada.

Kuban Region Rich Prize For Invading Nazi Hordes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Nazi war machine, reported battering its way into the Kuban River region, south of Rostov, invades one of the most productive and valuable areas of the Soviet North Caucasus, says a National Geographic Society bulletin.

The Kuban River long has been associated with the rough-riding, hard-fighting Cossacks, whose lusty songs and spin-and-kick dances have made them familiar around the world. Less colorful but more important are the region's fertile farm lands and rich petroleum deposits.

Easily Accesible

Rising in the majestic glaciers of the Caucasus Mountains, the Kuban meanders for more than 500 miles before it reaches outlet in the shallow Azov arm of the Black Sea. For the last half of its jorney, the river flows generally westward through the open, rolling steppe country of Krasnodar territory—where nature offers few obstacles to enemy advance. The territory, with its back to the Caucasus ranges, faces German forces from the Crimean Peninsula to the west, the Ukraine to the northwest, and the recently captured Rostov sector directly north.

Before the Nazi attack on the Soviet Union, Krasnodar territory had been engaged in a long-term program for both farm and industrial development. New settlers were encouraged to migrate there; new crops were introduced, adding rice, cotton, and soybeans to the old horizon-reaching fields of wheat, corn, and flax, and the patches of melons, tobacco, and other crops.

Along the Kuban, swamp stretches were drained and made productive, while in the drier regions to the east, livestock raising was expanded. On vast collective farms, tractors and other modern agricultural machines were put into use in the interests of increased output.

The oil fields of the Krasnodar territory, while less important than the deposits on the Caspian side of the Caucasus Isthmus, have been increasingly valuable. Russian authorities say that production there is 30 times that of 20 years ago.

Nazis Close to Oil

The chief oil fields of this region are situated near Maikop, some 40 miles south of the Kuban. Normally, pipe lines carry the Soviet oil to the Black Sea port of Tuapse, as well as to the inland refining center of Krasnodar, to the northwest.

Krasnodar, with a population of more than 200,000 in 1939, is also an important manufacturing center in peacetime, specializing in chemicals, glassware, vegetable oil, tobacco, and foodstuffs.

Unlike German objectives farther north, the threatened Kuban area offers a year-around battlefield. Except for the fall downpour, when muddy ground would bog down mechanized transport, the weather offers few problems for large-scale operations. Average temperatures in Krasnodar range from less than 75 degrees Fahrenheit in midsummer to about 28 degrees above zero in winter. The Kuban River, however, is subject to seasonal floods. In summer, when melting snow sends torrents of water down the mountainsides, this stream may spread to a width in many places of half a mile or more.

3 Swedes Arrested In Plot Against Nazis

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 13 (AP)—Three Swedish citizens arrested at Göteborg on charges of espionage and preparing sabotage against German shipping and rail transport were reported to have confessed yesterday that they received 6,000 crowns and incendiary bombs from a Briton formerly living in Sweden.

It was stated that they had no political reason for sabotage.

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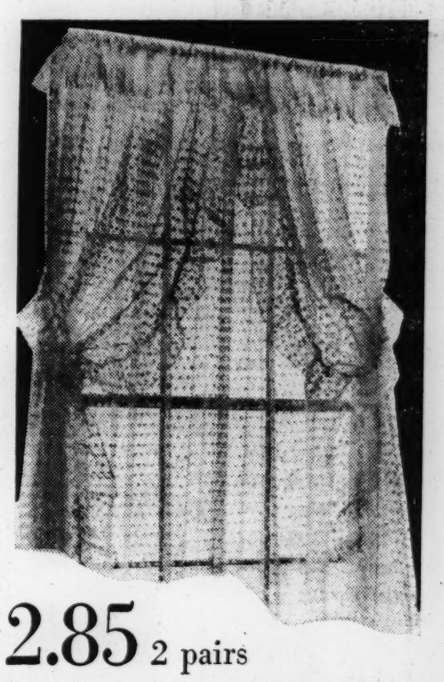

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U. S. Digs In on Solomons—Nazis Sweep Caucasus

Continued from Page 1

erations had advanced to the point where the Americans were consolidating their holdings in the Tulagi area, in the southeastern Solomons, and indicated that initial land opposition had been overcome after six days of fighting.

The Navy's communique said the marines landed as scheduled on three islands, whose names it did not disclose, in the Tulagi vicinity. It added that supporting naval craft were meeting with strong opposition.

Flying fortresses, striking Wednesday at Rabaul, New Britain, in the fifth raid there in five days, knocked out four enemy ships in the harbor of this base from which Japanese troops and supplies have moved to the Solomons.

A 15,000-ton ship and two medium-sized ones were left spouting flames and another large ship was seen sinking by the stern, a headquarters communique said. One of eight challenging fighters was shot down and from three to six others were hit and damaged. Not a single Allied bomber was lost.

Allied airmen went to work on shipping at Rabaul after concentrating their previous raids this week on the big Japanese airdrome there which undoubtedly had been sending air aid to the Solomons.

Reconnaissance before the latest raid showed a spurt in shipping activity in and about Rabaul, which is some 700 miles northwest of Tulagi, a headquarters spokesman said.

Timor Attacked By Allied Bombers

Some 2,000 miles west of the Solomons, Allied airmen attacked Japanese shipping and base installations in the Dutch Timor-Banda Sea area with undetermined results. The raid off Timor was believed to have been on the same convoy from which one ship has been sunk and two others, including a destroyer, have been damaged in two previous attacks.

The Navy communiqué on the Solomon action said there was substantial evidence that the Japanese since invading the island in January had a base well under way in the Tulagi area.

This presumably was at Tulagi Harbor, potentially one of the finest naval base sites in the Southwestern Pacific. A major enemy installation there would constitute a direct threat to Australia and islands guarding the United States-Australian supply line.

With the hurricane-free, 100-foot-deep harbor in Allied hands, it could play a big part in the newly generated offensive to throw the Japanese out of the Southwest Pacific islands.

Tulagi is a two-mile-long island in the Florida group. Florida itself lies between Guadalcanal on the southwest and Malaita on the northwest.

Nazis Advance:

Motorized Infantry Is Nearing Caspian

Motorized Nazi infantry, sweeping past headwaters of the Manych, tributary of the Don, have captured Elista, Capital of the Soviet Kalmuck Republic, 230 miles east of Rostov, the German High Command said today.

The reported advance apparently was made from the Salsk-Proletarskaya area, 130 miles west of Elista, carrying the German advance guard more than half way across the virtually barren northeast Caucasian steppe toward the shores of the Caspian Sea. Elista is 175 miles southwest of Astrakhan, which is at the mouth of the Volga.

The High Command said fighting was increasing in intensity in the Voronezh battle zone and in the Rzhev area, with Russians on the attack at both places.

Strong formations of the German Air Force were said to have delivered hard blows to Russian shipping in the Strait of Kerch and along the North Caucasian coast. Three ships were said to have been sunk and several lighters and three transports set afire.

Meanwhile the Russians announced that a mighty new German offensive against Stalingrad appeared to be taking shape in the Don bend as hard-pressed Russian forces in the Caucasus battled desperately to halt constantly reinforced Nazi columns advancing toward three vital objectives—the rich Grozny oil fields and the Black Sea ports of Novorossisk and Tuapse.

Military advices reported the Germans were massing vast quantities of men and equipment in the Don elbow and told of a sudden intensification of fighting near Kotelnikovsk, 95 miles southwest of Stalingrad.

Both armies were reported throwing almost unprecedented numbers of men into the fray in this sector and there were indications that the battle might develop into one of the mightiest yet seen on the whole Russian front.

Thus far the Russians seemed to be holding their own on the approaches to Stalingrad, but the picture in the Caucasus was grave.

Maj. James Roosevelt In Battle of Midway

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 13

The Navy confirmed today that Maj. James Roosevelt of the Marines, President Roosevelt's eldest son, was at Midway Island during the Battle of Midway early in June.

No further information was given out.

Dive Bombers Pacing New German Drive

New concentrations of dive bombers were reported pacing the German drive, raining tons of high explosives on Caucasian towns in raids carried out by waves of 40 to 60 planes.

From another sector of Russia's great front, Pravda, the Communist Party organ, reported a 120-plane raid on Leningrad, in which it said 30 of the attackers were downed. The Germans also used parachutists in that lunge at the northern City but they were speedily mopped up, Pravda said.

Although the Leningrad development was recent, no date was given.

Dispatches from the Caucasus Front said that one Nazi spearhead already was less than 200 miles from Grozny after breaking through the Russian lines at Cherkessk, a small town in the Caucasus foothills 70 miles southeast of Armavir.

The break through, acknowledged by the Soviet Information Bureau, was accomplished by great numbers of German troops, heavily supported by tanks, dispatches said.

The Russians were reported to have counterattacked desperately in an attempt to seal the breach in their lines, but were forced to fall back to new positions.

The Germans said that attacks by numerically superior Soviet forces had been repulsed in the Rzhev area, 130 miles northwest of Moscow and other Russian attacks southeast of Lake Ilmen and on the Volkhov Front were frustrated.

Axis Ships Hit:

Bombers Blast Cruisers Off Greece

America's huge bombers, swooping out of a setting sun, scored great damage on three Axis warships at Pylos (Navarino) on the west coast of Greece, making two direct hits on one cruiser, setting a second afire and causing an explosion aboard a third, it was announced in Cairo today.

A terrific explosion also was caused aboard the cruiser on which the two direct hits were made, and black smoke was seen pouring from the second cruiser as a result of either a direct hit or a near miss.

There also was an explosion aboard a third cruiser after a bomb burst next to it.

Yoyang Bombed:

U. S. Pilots Attack Japanese-Held City

United States bombers attacked the Japanese-occupied town of Yoyang (Yochow) in the northeastern corner of Hunan Province Tuesday, the American headquarters in Chungking announced today.

"Both high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped, all of which landed within the town," the communiqué asserted.

Meanwhile, an Army spokesman said that an intelligence report had been received saying that Japanese transports carrying more than 20,000 troops were sighted in the Gulf of Tonkin on Aug. 7.

He said there was no indication, however, where they came from or where they were going.

Meanwhile there had been no substantiation of reports heard here Wednesday that Allied warplanes had bombed Formosa, Japanese troop concentration station across the Gulf of Tonkin from northern French Indo-China.

Both Chinese and foreign quarters said they had no knowledge of how the report started.

The spokesman said the Japanese had conscripted Chinese labor to broaden highways in western Hupeh Province and that this was taken as an omen of contemplated Japanese military activity in that region along the upper Yangtze River.

A military spokesman disclosed that in land operations Chinese troops withdrew from Huwan, which they entered a week earlier. Throughout the fight for the town 12 miles south of the central Kiangsi base of Linchwan (Fuchow), part of the Japanese garrison was said to have held on in a Roman Catholic mission grounds despite repeated attacks.

U. S. Pilots Active:

Join RAF Units In European Raids

United States Army fighting planes have entered the European fray on a large scale for the first time, having engaged in 31 operational sorties during the past 48 hours, United States European Headquarters announced today.

United States fighter squadrons, flying in conjunction with Royal Air Force fighter units, made three such flights over the coast of France.

Twenty of the missions were over the sea, and eight were interception sorties off the coast of England, the communiqué said.

Meanwhile, powerful British air squadrons rained high explosives and incendiaries on Mainz again during the night as Nazi raiders ended London's long freedom from attack by bombing the outskirts of the Capital.

The attack on Mainz—the second successive night assault on that German industrial center—was accompanied by raids on Nazi airdromes in the Low Countries, the Air Ministry said.

Five RAF planes were lost in the overnight operations.

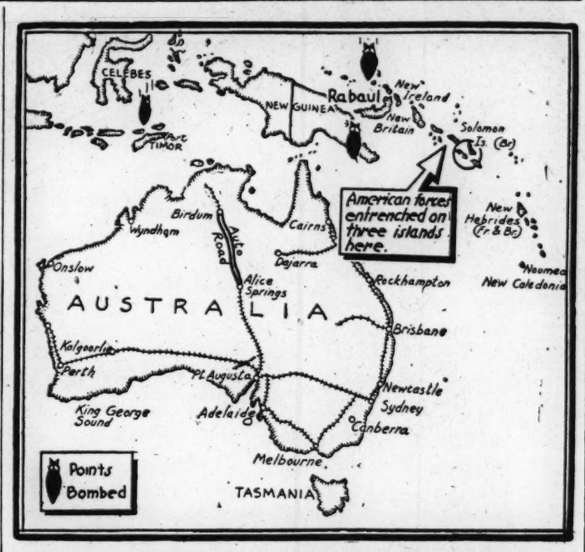
The predawn raid on the Greater London area was the first since nuisance raiders unloaded a few bombs before daylight on July 30 and some buildings were wrecked.

By mid-morning authorities said all persons trapped in the debris had been removed. Casualties were reported as seven killed and at least three injured.

The attack set off the air-raid sirens for the third successive time during the deeping hours of most Londoners. The alarm lasted only briefly and it was believed at first that the Nazis had sent a lone plane—pehaps a fast long-range fighter—to turn thousands of fire watchers out of bed and waken the City's millions.

On the preceding two nights, the howl of the sirens had been the only indication of enemy aircraft in the vicinity but antiaircraft guns peppered the raiders approaching up the Thames Wednesday night. Nazi planes also caused some damage and casualties at a southwest port.

DNB said fires were rekindled in Mainz by the British raiders and mentioned damage in residential areas of the Rhineland rail-river traffic hub and industrial center which was battered with tons of high explosives and incendiaries the night before.



By a Staff Artist

Two Fronts in Global War

Top: Group of Solomon Islands and points bombed by General MacArthur's Allied airmen to protect the American force under Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley which is entrenched on the Solomons.

Bottom: Black arrows show points of German pressure and points claimed to have been reached in the Caucasus. White arrows show points of Russian resistance. Broken line is approximate position of main battle line.

Convoy Attacked:

Axis Claims Victory In Mediterranean

The Italian High Command reported today that Axis planes and submarines attacking a big British convoy in the Western Mediterranean since Tuesday had inflicted heavy losses "on the convoy, to escorting vessels, above all to aircraft carriers which suffered many hits, and to enemy air forces."

"The action, still in progress, shows results favorable to us," said the communiqué, which reported the British convoy was escorted "by an imposing number of warships, among which were numerous aircraft carriers."

The British announced Wednesday the loss of the aircraft carrier Eagle.

The High Command said the battle had been in progress since dawn Tuesday when Axis planes and submarines went into action.

It added that "exact damage" inflicted upon the British would be announced later.

Sinkings Drop:

Lyttelton Reports Decline in July

Oliver Lyttelton, Britain's Minister of Production, reported today that "Allied shipping losses decreased in July" and that the toll taken of U-boats during the past three weeks was "well above the average."

Captain Lyttelton, who recently returned from the United States said nothing had happened, however, to revise his recent statement that the "next 80 days would be the gravest in our history."

"There is no doubt whatever that the Russians have received a very severe blow in the South," he explained in a speech.

The Germans "still are far short of their target program in the production of U-boats," he added. "We shall try, and I think we have already succeeded, in making that target unobtainable by heavy attacks on the yards and ports where the U-boats are mostly built.

"However you look at it, it is clear that the symphony of war is rising to a crescendo and in the next 60 days we shall see a terrible increase in the intensity of the struggle," the Minister said.

Pacific Council:

Solomons Attack Cheers Members

Pacific War Council members in Washington expressed encouragement over the American offensive against the Solomon Islands, but gave no further details on the progress of the fighting.

Members said after the regular Council meeting with President Roosevelt that they know no more about the progress of the fighting than had been published in the newspapers.

"We are very much encouraged," Dr. T. V. Soong, Chinese Foreign Minister, said, "that the Americans have taken the offensive. It is the first time we are hitting the Japanese and have gone from the defensive to the offensive."

Dr. Soong said the Council held "a general discussion of all the theaters of war."

Asked if the riots in India were discussed, he said merely, "Yes."

Murmansk Raid:

Ship Officer Depicts Conditions in City

A Danish-American ship officer who returned to the United States recently from a convoy trip to Murmansk described one day in that Russian port city, a major terminal for lend-lease aid to Russia, as "24 hours of continuous German air raid."

Charles A. Paludan of Lapine, Ala., second officer of an American ship, said that "during our stay alongside the wharf the discharge of cargo never stopped except during air raids—and we never had less than three raids in the 24-hour long Arctic daylight."

German bombers, he said had damaged many of the fine large and modern buildings erected in the last few years but many large log buildings, some three stories high, had withstood the bombings better.

During one air raid, he said, he went to a shelter in the basement of a wrecked concrete building. It consisted of three rooms, well reinforced with steel doors and one room was filled with children singing under the leadership of uniformed matrons.

Although the temporary, wooden sidewalks were crowded with people between raids, all the window and door openings of the shops were boarded up. One hotel was open although overcrowded with officials. He said he was told that most of the women had been evacuated.

The Russian Government gave each crew member an extra month's pay but food was short and the ship was unable to obtain provisions for its return voyage, Mr. Paludan said.

British Labor Aids London's Indian Stand

Continued from Page 1

statement. They hesitated to endorse sharp measures against Indian rioters lest progress toward accord with India be seriously checked.

But in the course of long deliberations yesterday on every aspect of the situation they agreed on unqualified support for the Government. And by omitting in their subsequent declaration to urge specifically that the United Nations should forthwith initiate mediation, British Laborites are considered here today to have shown they reached the conclusion that the United Nations together could not succeed at present where Britain had failed in unravelling the tangled Indian problem.

On the other hand, after calling the Government of India's action against Congress Party leaders "a timely and unavoidable precaution," today's labor declaration says "the labor movement at the same time looks with confidence to the British Government not to approve any action which would unnecessarily embitter present troubles. It urges the Government to make clear that on the abandonment of civil disobedience it would be ready to resume free and friendly discussions with a view to safeguarding and implementing the principles of Indian self-government already proclaimed by the British Government and endorsed by the British Parliament and securing the wholehearted support of India in the common effort of the United Nations to win freedom for all.

All Freedom Endangered

In its denunciation of the present disobedience campaign, the labor declaration admits not only Indian freedom but the freedom of the whole world will be endangered perhaps destroyed unless the United Nations are victorious. India's war effort, it contends, might make the difference between victory and defeat.

The declaration continues: "We urge Indian communities to see the matter from this angle; for the labor movement is confident that if they could be so persuaded apart altogether from India's self-government which is now clearly recognized, they would have vindicated their claim to a position of equality as a free world state in the postwar world."

In an editorial today, the Socialist Daily Herald, after fully endorsing the labor declaration on India, contends the All-India Congress Party must abandon civil disobedience as a prequisite to a resumption of negotiations. The Herald contends solution of the Indian problem is "the concern now of all right thinking men."

Canadian Women Are to Train For Military Police

WINNIPEG, Aug. 13 (CP)—Police women of the Canadian Women's Army Corps will be trained in Winnipeg, military authorities have announced.

Seventy-two girls selected from the C. W. A. C. in all parts of Canada will start the four weeks' course Aug. 15. On graduation the women will be attached to the Canadian Provost Corps.

The course will include judo wrestling, a form of jiu jitsu, physical training, infantry drill, and route marches. The women may be trained to use revolvers in preparation for combatting enemy paratroops. Map readings, anti-gas measures, and passive air defense will also be included in their instruction. When on duty they will have jurisdiction over air women and navy women as well as army women.

To qualify, women must be between 26 and 35 years old, of good physique and of the proper temperament.

First Trial Abroad Acquits U. S. Soldier

SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, Aug. 13 (AP)—The first United States Army general court martial in Britain today acquitted Private Travis P. Hammond of Keltys, Texas, of charges growing out of an alleged assault.

The 11-man court deliberated two hours before reaching a verdict. The trial lasted four days. Private Hammond was not released immediately. The court said only that he would not be freed "at this time." The name of the girl involved was not made public.

New British Lancaster Mightiest Allied Bomber

Continued from Page 1

the tail—it mounts 10 Browning guns of .303 caliber. A crew of seven can be carried, and when operating fully loaded the aircraft weighs 30 tons.

As you approach this monster of the skies, the outstanding feature is, of course, its size. Its giant wings spread out over a span of 102 feet, with a cross-surface area of 1,297 square feet. Its length of 69 feet 4 inches stands up 20 feet from the ground at its highest point, and the bomb compartment, 33 feet long, forms part of the fuselage, 8 feet 2 inches deep by 5 feet 9 inches wide, bearing down onto the main undercarriage wheels, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter.

Four engines back of those three-bladed airscrews are of Rolls Royce liquid cooled "Merlin 20" type, unleashing 1,260 horsepower when the low supercharger is used at 12,500 feet and on a high gear ratio producing 1,175 horsepower at 20,000 feet.

Grace and Control

Those are technical explanations for power and maneuverability evidenced to us as the plane taxies to the takeoff point, roars along the runway, climbs rapidly into the sky and swoops, soars and banks above the airdrome with an appearance of grace and nicety of control rarely seen in large military airplanes.

It is this maneuverability and high speed that mark it out as particularly suited for daylight operations such as the epic raids on Augsberg and Danzig. The British and Americans intend to obtain between them sufficient measure of sky control to permit them in due course to select daylight targets in Germany and obliterate them one after another.

One of the most valuable qualities of the Lancasters, however, is that these all-metal cantilever monoplanes can be built in many thousand manhours less time than Britain's other big four-engine bombers, the Halifax and the Stirling.

Constructional processes have been so broken down to relatively simple assembly tasks that of all the thousands of men and women I saw working in shops producing Lancasters here only 10 per cent are listed as "skilled." Forty-one per cent were women working on the assembly of components manufactured largely as separate self-contained units easy to transport and fix together. One hundred per cent interchangeability has been achieved and this, coupled with a basic simplicity of construction, greatly facilitates maintenance and repair.

Walking through assembly sheds past aircraft in various stages of development is like seeing a cinema film of a single machine taking shape from a collection of components in the intake department where they all carefully examined. Through this inevitable bottleneck pour all items—big and small—that emerge from the last assembly line as a complete bomber.

First, the frame grows up, then on go wings, into which six self-sealing fuel tanks and de-icing equipment are fitted. By the time the retractable undercarriage has been thoroughly tested—it has doors connected to it which give a perfect streamlined undersurface when in flight—engines have been installed and the aircraft made ready for its test flight such as readers are now asked to imagine they are making.

Best view of sky outside is obtained from the fighting controller's position inside the canopy immediately aft of the pilot's seat. But as we are more interested in affairs inside we can step down to the bombardier's department in the nose of the fuselage below the front turret and forward of the pilot's cockpit. All bombsighting equipment is located here and the aimer fixes his target through a "clear vision" window giving an unimpeded view of the ground below. A walkway enables us to travel the full length of the fuselage and we may note in passing the escape hatches provided for all members of the crew.

Ammunition on Tracks

Ammunition, we perceive, is conveyed to "tail end Charlie," in other words the rear gunner, along automatically fed tracks. If we continue peering around we find that a comfortable rest bed in the center section is really the upholstered top cover of a crate containing oxygen bottles.

Armor plating protects the pilot at the back and certain other vulnerable areas of the plane are similarly protected. It is amazing how much impedimenta has to be stowed away here and there—from the automatically released dinghy in the center section of the wing to charts that have to be ready to the navigator's hand as he sits at his table below the astral dome in the roof and alongside the wireless operations station.

To the eye of a non-technician, the pilot's cockpit is a bewilderment of instruments and gadgets. But when he says the plane is easy to handle there is nothing in his handling of it to make us doubt that as this Lancaster, soon to be figuring with other British and American planes in the greatest air offensive of all time, points its nose to earth and glides evenly to a three-point landing and comes to rest after a surprisingly short run in.

U. S. Endorses British Stand On India's Freedom Drive

Continued from Page 1

can commanders were instructed to exercise scrupulous care to avoid the slightest participation in India's internal political problems or even the "appearance of so doing."

The State Department laid down four points of policy which, it said, had been made part of the orders to the American military forces in India. These points were listed as follows:

"1. The sole purpose of the American forces in India is to prosecute the war of the United Nations against the Axis powers. In the prosecution of the war in that area the primary aim of the Government of the United States is to aid China.

"2. American forces are not to indulge to the slightest degree in activities of any other nature unless India should be attacked by the Axis powers, in which event American troops would aid in defending India.

"3. American forces in India will exercise scrupulous care to avoid the slightest participation in India's internal political problems, or even the appearance of so doing.

"4. In event of internal disturbances, American forces will resort to defensive measures only, should their own personal safety or that of other American citizens be endangered, or for the necessary protection of American military supplies and equipment."

The American people and the United States Government continue to be a strong ally to the cause of Indian freedom and prior to the Cripps mission was predominantly critical of Britain's hesitancy to make its postwar guarantees absolutely specific and binding.

However, the United States accepted the Crips plan as a full and faithful discharge of the freedom pledges of the Atlantic Charter and today the willingness of Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues to risk the world's freedom at the hands of the Axis by asking the British to step out of India on the assumption that the Japanese won't step in finds little sympathy here.

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Five War Agencies Mustered To End Steel-Copper Dispute

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Five strategic war agencies hastily mustered facilities today to speed solution of wage problems affecting more than 300,000 workers in the vital steel and copper mining industries.

Taking jurisdiction in a pay dispute between the United States Steel Corporation and the C. I. O.-United Steelworkers of America, the War Labor Board by-passed the usual mediation panel procedure, obtained a stipulation on the points at issue and determined to hear the case itself at a public hearing Tuesday.

Simultaneously, WLB and four other war agencies moved to overcome a manpower shortage in the copper mining industry and planned consideration of wage and union shop demands of copper, lead and zinc workers on an industry-wide basis.

The "Big Steel" dispute centered on the corporation's disapproval of 5½ cents an hour increase ordered by the Board in the "Little Steel" case a month ago, and also of making any increase retroactive to a date earlier than Aug. 9 when the wage agreement with the union expired.

Increases Limited

The Board's decision in "Little Steel" created a formula limiting increases between January, 1941 and May, 1942 to 15 per cent. Workers thus were allowed 3.2 cents an hour more, plus 2.3 cents an hour on the premise they had a further equity because their case had been pending since February.

WLB sources who declined to be quoted by name, said "Big Steel" disputed the union's claim to the extra 2.3 cents in this case and contended the raise could not be retroactive because there was no dispute until a week ago.

The union, claiming about 300,000 members, held it was the industry's practice to maintain a general wage level and effectuate wage increases at substantially the same time. The case involves workers in United States Steel subsidiaries of Carnegie-Illinois, Pittsburgh; Columbia Steel Company, New York; American Steel and Wire, Cleveland; National Tube Company, New York, and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Manpower Plan

A WPB official, who also declined use of his name, said the board with WLB, the War Manpower Commission, the Army's Services of Supply, and Office of Price Administration, was deliberating on a plan to bring more manpower into the copper mines and prevent workers there from quitting for higher paid jobs in shipyards and other war plants.

A necessary preliminary step, the spokesman said, would be stabilization of wages on an industry wide scale at levels competitive with other war-essential industries.

At hearings commencing here Aug. 19, WLB is expected to offer a formula covering demands by 20,000 non-ferrous metal workers against 37 mines, mills and smelters.

A controversial step before the five-agency committee calls for gradual shutdown of about 300 gold and silver mines with the miners being diverted into copper production, the WPB official said.

Freezing Protest

DETROIT, Aug. 13 (AP)—A group of United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) officials protested today against a Government proposal to freeze wages and hiring and firing of employees in the tool and die industry here.

George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer of the union, said the proposal "beclouds the issue," a statement in which he was joined by George Miller, President of the Union's Tool and Die Council, and William Stevenson, President of the West Side Tool and Die Local.

The War Labor Board, War Production Board and War Manpower Commission had asked the industry for the general freezing pending a labor-management conference to settle the unbalanced wage situation.

Detroit Guild

DETROIT, Aug. 13 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board's regional office informed the management of the Detroit News that employees in business and editorial departments had rejected the Detroit Newspaper Guild as their collective bargaining agent on the face of unofficial returns from a board-conducted election.

The unofficial vote in the editorial department was 79 for Guild representation, 114 opposed. The business offices count was 78 for the Guild and 144 opposed.

On the basis of the same count, which will not become official until certified by the board, the Guild won representation in a third department, maintenance, by a vote of 45 to 6.

The Detroit Newspaper Guild is Local 22 of the American Newspaper Guild-C. I. O.

Slowdown Study

MUSKEGON, Mich., Aug. 13 (AP)—A union request that President Roosevelt order an investigation of working conditions at the Muskegon, Mich., plant of the Sealed Power Corporation yesterday followed the disclosure, in a White House press conference, that the chief executive would study war plant slow-ups attributed to labor organizations.

At his press conference Tuesday, President Roosevelt demanded reports from Federal authorities on slowdowns which a reporter told him existed in Muskegon and in Flint, Mich.

The Muskegon reference was to a statement by Hubert W. Cox, a moulder employed by the Sealed Power Corporation, that the union imposed limitations on the output of individual workers in the local plant.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday

Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m). Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Evening (beginning Sept. 6). 11.79mc 25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Chimes radiocast at 7 p. m. Services 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News

Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.

Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 6:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time.)

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time. 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Note—To convert Eastern War Time to Greenwich Time add 4 hours and one hour additional for British Summer Time.

Army Gliders Win Place in Air Lanes

Associated Press; Wide World

Pilot Training Program Under Way

Top: A three-place, dual-control training glider, designed for quantity production, shown as it was towed over the Washington National Airport in a recent demonstration. Middle: Looking over the controls of a glider are (left to right) Capt. Donald Hamilton, in charge of glider training; Charles I. Stanton, who conceived the idea of removing motors from training planes and converting them into gliders, and Maj. Lewin Barringer, who piloted the glider in the demonstration flight. Bottom: Jumping from glider with bayonets fixed and machine guns ready, air-borne troops charge against an imaginary enemy in a demonstration at Wright Field, Ohio.

Trend in Argentina Hits Pan-Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia—Fascist influence of the Spanish variety is being given a wider scope in Argentina as high lighted by preparations for the first Congreso de Hispanidad (Spanish Culture), in the northeastern frontier city of Salta.

Pan-Americanism and continental democracy as at present advocated is expected to come under heavy fire.

Monsignor Roberto Tavella, Archbishop of Salta, of open Falangist tendency, will manage this conference, whose political significance has been increased by the announced intention of President Castillo and his Foreign Minister, Dr. Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú to be present. Dr. Ruiz Guiñazú is said to be preparing a speech of "great international importance" for the occasion.

The conference had been arranged for an earlier date, but was postponed until Sept. 16 to insure the "completion of all preparations," according to the organizers. The official object of the gathering is to promote closer relationships between all Spanish language countries and especially to improve communications.

Much suspicion has been engendered in democratic circles, however, by the personality of the organizers. "Political intention" is banned from the objects of the conference, but there is reference to the "defense of common ties menaced by exotic and materialist currents." The promoters are all admirers of or enthusiastic workers for the Franco Spanish regime, many being of Fascist inclination.

At the head of the organizing committee is Daniel Gracia Mansilla, Argentine Ambassador in Madrid during the Franco insurrection. Other members, including Enrique Torino, who was a Minister during the Uriburu dictatorship, are declared by the newspaper Critica to have been regular guests at the table of the German Ambassador, Edmund von Thermann.

The majority who have signified their intention of attending this Congreso de Hispanidad are known to be opposed to the present form of Pan Americanism because of it alleged Anglo-Saxon dominance. Latin-American rulers with Spanish ancestry and preferences for the mother country's "new outlook" and especially for its policy of corporative government and close association with the Roman Catholic Church are being encouraged to support a racial and cultural movement to resist North American conceptions of democracy.

That the present government of Argentina is sympathetic to the new Spain of Franco there is not the slightest doubt. President Castillo has gone out of his way several times to bestow favors on the country and its diplomatic and cultural representatives.

Admiral Antonio Magaz y Pers, Marquis of Magaz, the Spanish Ambassador, was one of two privileged foreign diplomatic guests at the recent annual Army and Navy banquet when Dr. Castillo laid down the law for "rowdy" democrats who wanted to fight in this war. The other was Marshal Oscar R. Benavides, the Peruvian Ambassador, whose manipulations when President of Peru were taken as an object lesson to those who believe in having a democratic façade to dictatorship.

Spaniards are flocking to Argentina despite stringent immigration regulations. They led in the returns for the first half of this year, but the most significant point is that a large percentage of them are first-class passengers. Argentine democrats contend that these first-class arrivals are experts in Spanish political or "cultural" organization. Spanish immigrants of the past were usually third-class or steerage travelers. One tenth of Argentina's population is made up of Spanish-born people.

North American and British agents suspect Axis-promoted traffic aboard ships trading between the Iberian peninsula and the Rio de la Plata. Four escaped officers and sailors from the pocket battleship Graf Spee are said to have left Argentina aboard the Spanish vessel Alboreda, though the Castillo Government denied this.

The British recently caused to be held up four Spanish ships loading grain at the river port of Rosario. These were the Monte Isabel, Monte Jata, Monte Jarindo and Rita Garcia. Considerable interest was taken in shipping circles because the British held up the corresponding "navicerts." Previously, these had been granted expeditiously.

Virginia License Plates: They're Ersatz but Valid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Fiber license tags have been issued for the first time by the Virginia Division of Motor Vehicles after the customary metal tags ran out in the "for hire" category.

Henceforth, officials said, applicants for "For Hire" tags will get the ersatz plates. Motorcyclists may get them later and eventually applicants in other classifications may also get fiber tags.

N. J. Strikers Defy Threat To Use Army

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 13 (AP)—Amid shouts of "let the Government take over," strikers at the General Cable Corporation voted today to continue their three-day strike.

The shouts greeted announcement that William H. Davis, Chairman of the War Labor Board, had indicated in Washington that troops might be sent to the strike-closed plant, which produces cable for the nation's armed forces. The strike was called without union authorization.

The vote was taken by asking those in favor of ending the strike to stand on one side of the room and those opposed, on the other.

A. Alfred Fink, counsel for the 1,000 strikers who walked out Monday in protest of an adverse decision by the WLB on requested wage increases, said there were 700 workers present and 95 per cent of them favored continuing the strike.

Mr. Davis did not confirm reports that he had discussed the Bayonne dispute at the White House, where he conferred with Judge Samuel I. Rosenman, a close adviser of President Roosevelt's.

Asked what the next step would be if no settlement wer obtained, Mr. Davis said it would be to "send somebody in to remove the picket line and invite the boys back to work."

He nodded assent to a question whether he meant the Army.

The strikers demanded a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase, and double pay for vacations. D. R. G. Palmer, President of the company, said the present wages started at 78 cents an hour. The WLB established a three-cent-an-hour bonus for two night shifts.

'Gas' Ration Books Stolen in Capital

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—The bold theft of 4,450 gasoline ration books last week in Washington was reported here today by the Office of Price Administration.

Withholding most details, the OPA said merely that the books were "stolen in two separate burglaries of local board offices in Washington."

Irving C. Rutter, chief enforcement attorney for OPA Region 2, made public the numbers of what he termed the "hot books" with a warning to gasoline dealers that the stamps in them were not valid.

He asked the dealers to report the license numbers of drivers attempting to use any of the books.

Second Front Query Is Neatly Parried

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Parrying one question with five of her own proved successful for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at a Hunter College Forum yesterday.

"Why the delay in opening a second front?" Was the repeated query. At first she pleaded ignorance of military affairs, but finally she countered:

"All right. How much do you know about distances? About the ships available to transport supplies? About the ammunition, the guns and the supplies necessary for such a second front? Do you want a second front to begin before you are sure about all these plans? Do you want a Dunkerque of American soldiers?"

Silence reigned.

Air Transport Is Mobilized To Speed Vital Deliveries

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday that agreements between the Air Transport Command and eight commercial air lines had completed mobilization of the nation's entire air-transport industry to speed delivery of supplies and personnel to the war fronts.

The Companies represented in the new agreements, made with Brig. Gen. Harold L. George, commanding the Air Transport Command, were Continental Air Lines, Colonial Airways, Chicago & Southern Air Lines, Delta Air Lines, Inland Air Lines, Mid-Continent Air Lines, National Air Lines, and Pennsylvania Central Air Lines. Nine other companies already had signed agreements to participate in the international transport operations of the Army, operating military-transport planes by contract with the Transport Command.

The plan for expansion of this service calls for immediate assignment of substantial numbers of additional aircraft to the air lines by the Army Air Forces, the Department said. Present commercial schedules of the air lines will not be affected, but will be continued under the private management of the companies.

Commission Policy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that Army policy for commissioning officers direct from civil life was drawn carefully to grant such commissions strictly on the basis of merit, and to prevent favoritism.

Asked at his press conference about criticism directed at the Army for showing favoritism to "socialites" or on the basis of personal influence, Mr. Stimson replied that he had devoted a great deal of his time to preventing just that.

In general, said Secretary Stimson, only extraordinary circumstances could justify granting a commission through any but the regular channels, such as Officer Candidate Schools and the R. O. T. C.

"I am confident," he said, "that there has been no general or serious lapse from that policy. Of course, in the time I have been here, the force of officers in the Army has increased from less than 15,000 to more than 240,000, and in any increase as that, some mistakes were bound to occur.

Roosevelt Asks Aid to Panama

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for legislation granting "certain concessions" to the Republic of Panama and correcting factors which he said "do not make for confidence and friendship between our two countries."

Specifically, he suggested in a message that the United States convey to Panama water and sewage systems in the Cities of Panama and Colon; relinquish extensive real estate holdings in these cities insofar as they are not essential to operation and protection of the Panama Canal, and liquidate a credit of $2,500,000 made available to Panama by the Export-Import Bank for construction of Panama's share of the Chorrera-Rio Hato Highway. The highway, Mr. Roosevelt said, is essential to American defense requirements.

Calling attention to Panama's co-operation in the present international crisis, the Chief Executive said this was "tangible evidence" that relations between the two countries were based firmly upon "a recognition of mutual interest and a disposition to assume common responsibilities."

He added:

"In my opinion, the time has come for this Government to make certain concessions which have been desired by the Republic of Panama over a period of years, and in this manner correct certain factors in the relations between the two countries which do not make for confidence and friendship between our two countries."

Judge and a Professor Volunteer to Can Tomatoes

GUILFORD, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—A Federal judge and a Yale professor have volunteered their services as tomato canners in a local factory whose products are going to the armed forces.

Neither has yet been notified of acceptance.

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Hudson Frontier

By Erick Berry
Author of "Whistle Round the Bend," "Lock Her Through," "Go and Find Wind," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Six

Wolf shifted his position on the upturned keg and considered his strange sanctuary. From ground level to above his head, each in its niche in the wall, were ranged in orderly rows the plaited straw bee skeps. From the front of each hive light filtered in from the bright outdoors.

Reluctantly, he began to consider the immediate present. Andries' money, the price of his furs, was safe here in his pocket; in case of arrest he would raise the bottom of a skep and thrust it among the combs. But the letter—he patted another pocket—the same hiding place wouldn't serve for that, for the bees might gnaw it into illegibility, or destroy all trace of it. It had been a cunning plan, of Harmanus or of Alderman Krol, to place a message between the pelts and then seal the bundle. Perhaps Travel Alone had been kept in similar ignorance of the messages which Andries was so sure had been concealed within the stocks of the exchanged muskets.

When Harmanus' head, Harmanus' skiff, and last of all Harmanus' oar had been lost to sight, Wolf, to relieve a last faint trace of anxiety that the furs he had returned might not, after all, be Andries', had unfastened the bale. The folded and sealed paper, at first glance, meant nothing; just a list, he assumed, of the pelts.

A Traitor's Document

Suddenly he peered closer, at first in frank disbelief. There, carefully drawn, was a complete plan of Albany Fort and the city stockade, dotted with numbers and letters. And below and around, in a fine crabbed penmanship, was a list that seemed to comprise the most recent changes in the defences. Nor was that all. There were notes as to the health and number of the troops, and a list of military stores recently brought up to replace those used on the Mayor's expedition. The writer had found room around the margin of the sheet to tell of the way the New England colonies still jealously refused to combine for the defence of the Hudson frontier. No signature. But that was scarcely to be expected on a document as dangerous as a hangman's noose.

His first plan, to take it straight to Mayor Schuyler, had been frustrated by Lydia's warning of the order issued for his arrest. Krol's men would have captured him on his way. And he could expect no mercy, not even justice, from Alderman Krol. To present it to the Mayor and have his story believed, Andries' testimony was essential. And even that, alone, was scarcely enough. Two Indians exchanging muskets and one of them a protégé of the Alderman, an unsigned paper found in a bundle of pelts . . . the story would be thin.

Outside on the path a light step which he knew broke in upon his thoughts.

He rose and waited for Lydia's triple knock, then turned the key and opened the door.

From the dusk, Lydia burst in, breathless. "It's Andries! He's here, in the city. He managed to hunt out Yoff without getting caught and says he must meet you tonight.

"He wants you to meet him at the back entrance of the Schipper Tavern. He'll be there at dusk. And it's that now."

A Dominie's Disguise

Prudence made Wolf agree to borrow a cane, a wide-brimmed hat and long concealing cloak.

With no more than his outline visible, in the dusk, from neighboring windows, he followed Lydia around past the house to the picket gate on the street, and then, as soon as her whistle signal told that the coast was clear, slipped out and turned quickly up the road. He slowed his walk to the short stiff shuffle of, for instance, an aged Dominie, book in one hand, tapping cane in the other.

Down the side turning, and now into the alley which led along to the back entrance of the Schipper Tavern in Bone Lane. Here, so respectable a disguise would be conspicuous. He unhooked the cloak and hung it over his arm to hide the book.

Then . . . what was that? His nose caught the warning first.

Smoke. Thick, heavy woodsmoke, beginning to waft from the open windows of the Tavern kitchen. Then shouts of "Fire! Fire!"

Shouts, hurried footsteps, yells of alarm were coming from the second-story eating room of the Inn. Smoke, ever denser, met Wolf in the passage. Then heavy dragging footsteps as of a man overcome by the fumes. The steps halted beside him, and he could hear quick, heavy breathing. Something hot, all but burning, and greasy, too, was thrust suddenly into his astonished arms. And Andries' voice, chuckling, said, "Good old Wolf! Take this end!"

Together they staggered back into the yard with . . . Good Heavens! A roast pig!

"The Greens stole it from Mynheer Hendrickse's garden pigstye," explained Andries briefly. "So I stole it from them." And as Wolf, still intent on rescue, made to start back into the Tavern, "Nobody's in danger. But let's go before the Greens discover their loss."

Go? Yes, but where?

"Have you ever," said Andries with seeming irrelevance, "thought how lonely a soldier is, on guard? And sometimes hungry? Poor fellows, let us go and talk with them."

Wolf gasped as the significance of the idea dawned upon him. No one would think to look for the stolen pig in a soldier's guardhouse; they'd be as safe there as at Mayor Schuyler's own dining table.

The pig was heavy, and very, very hot. Fences between gardens and yards were hard to scale with their awkward burden, but the route Andries chose was at least safer than the road. Then in the darkness the stockade loomed overhead and a sentry challenged.

"We're thieves," said Andries clearly and in English. "Lend us a hand with our stolen booty."

"Yes," said the sentry caustically. "And I'm the King of England. Come up 'ere and let's 'ave a look at ye!"

Obediently they scrambled up the low earthworks, hauling their succulent burden with them. The sentry bent down, sniffed, prodded.

A minute later they were in the guardhouse beside the Water Gate, a cloth was stretched under the pig. Six soldiers had produced six knives and a loaf of bread, and Andries, sipping a leather mug of cider that had been hospitably pressed upon him, launched into the Saga of the Stolen Pig.

"And there, gentlemen, in the Tavern were the boys of the Green Company, waiting in the dining room overhead for the pig to be roasted. The pig, gentlemen, that they had so reprehensibly stolen. And down below, in the stone flagged kitchen, this same pig was turning slowly on the spit. Impatient at the long delay they had called the landlord once more to furnish further refreshments. So the kitchen was fortunately empty."

Andries borrowed a knife and a slab of bread and helped himself to a slice of tender, juicy pork.

Andries' Ruse

"Now an eighty-pound pig is hard to conceal in the pocket. And the landlord would at once have noted if on his return the pig were missing. Unless, of course, he had something else to think of. How simple it was to draw the fire from the chimney out into the middle of the stone floor, to heap on it chunks of oily pinewood. Then, as cries of 'fire!' broke out from the room above, to pull the spit from the pig, and quietly depart by the back entrance!"

"And there," he waved a greasy hand to Wolf, "I met my accomplice. But for whom, I could never have brought you this pig."

The sergeant or someone who seemed to be in authority patted Wolf happily on the back, before helping himself anew. "If you 'appen to find yourself with a roast cow in your 'ands some day, don't ye 'esitate to send for 'elp!" he admonished them.

Wolf was wondering how long they must stay here before he could get Andries by himself and exchange their secret information. At last Andries stretched back, wiped his skinning knife on the sole of his moccasins, and began as it seemed, to boast.

"You remember that time we covered Major Schuyler's retreat by scouting behind his rearguard until they were safe within the city walls?"

Wolf nodded, puzzled. The silly braggart wasn't like Andries at all.

"When they were safe I turned back to hunt the Caughnawaga. Good sport hunting an enemy scout when he's as well armed as you are. Just couldn't resist it. Ever tried it?" he asked the soldiers. Then at their amused expressions "Well you need not believe me."

So that was Andries' trick, to convince these soldiers that he was boastfully lying. Now, secure in their disbelief which would make them dismiss all memory of the tale as soon as it was told, he launched straight into his story. He had loped most of the way back to the Long Carry. But of course found no trace of the Caughnawaga. No trace right up to the lake. And from there the man's route was uncertain; he might have taken the east bank, the west bank, or even swung right around through Lac Saint Sacrement. Nothing to do but to get hold of an Indian friend and his canoe and paddle up to the north end of the lake, and wait there.

Tall Tales

But things were against him. He only cut the trail of the Caughnawaga after the men had passed. And hurrying after, had seen him enter the settlement of La Prairie.

Even then he had hoped to intercept the man, relying on his ability to talk French to carry him in, and safely out of, the town. But Mayor Schuyler's raid had left the garrison on the alert. He had been fired on, and returned the fire, but been forced to take to his heels.

Andries glanced at Wolf to see if he understood.

The soldiers in the guard house roared with laughter at what they thought was a good joke, at his far-fetched story of how a boy, not even a man grown, had penetrated alone through the wilderness of the north, trailing a Caughnawaga right up into French country.

"So you see," Andries turned again to Wolf. "Nothing is proved as yet, except that the two Indians met, exchanged muskets, and went back. The one to Albany, the other to Montreal. Which means," he took another sip at the sour cider, "we must catch the Mohawk the next time he's sent out."

Then it was Wolf's turn to tell his story, before the amused and quite unbelieving soldiers.

He followed Andries' plan, starting as though to brag. "A pity you couldn't get the Indian's musket. But we won't run short of money, as I managed to steal some furs from an Indian of Krol's called Travel Alone. They weren't much good though only . . ." and he named each pelt and watched for a sign of recognition on Andries' face.

Then Wolf hesitated. Could he show the letter here, relying on the fact that none of these soldiers could read? But that was too risky, for one of them, or more, would be sure to understand the plan of the defences. No, it would be safer to get Andries away, by himself.

Wolf rose carelessly to his feet, stretched lazily, and said that they must be going.

The sentry saw them safely along the parapet till they dropped down into a garden next door to the Vedders, and as soon as the man's back was turned it was easy to climb the fence between, unlock the beehouse and safely bolt the door again behind them.

No light here by which Andries could examine the letter. But Wolf could recite its general contents, and describe the drawn plan.

Andries whistled softly in the darkness.

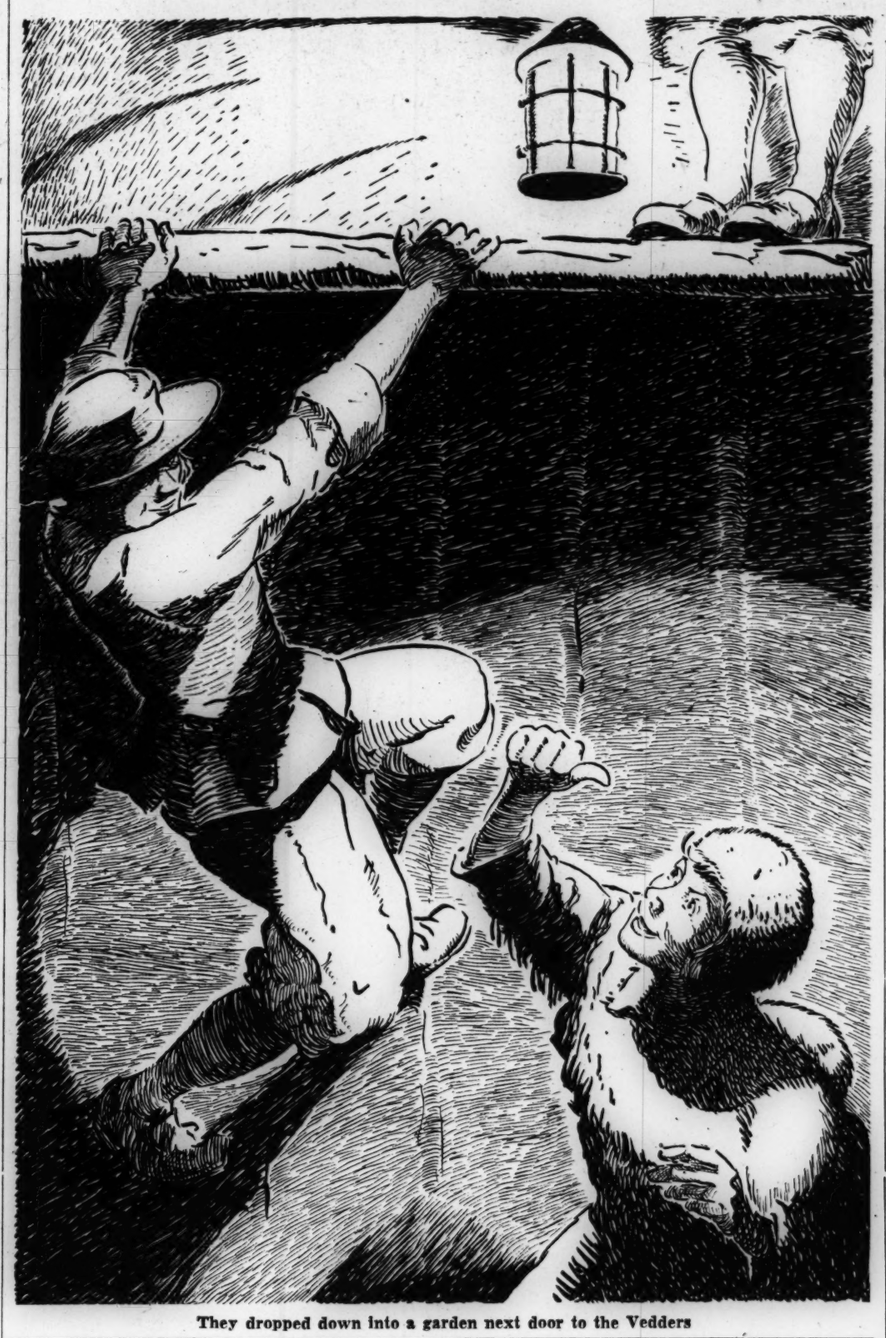
"The matter is now too grave for us alone. We must go to Mayor Schuyler himself."

"By daylight we have no chance to get to him; no chance at all, I think, for Krol will be expecting us. But by night, that is the plan. Tomorrow night."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Wolfert de Vos, leader of the Blues, was hidden in the Vedders' beehouse, where Lydia Vedder had concealed him from hostile factions in the city who were plotting against him. The Blues were one of the Young Companies in which girls and boys, in Albany of Colonial days, were organized for social activities. Wolfert was charged with helping Andries, a member of his company, who was of French ancestry. The charge was made by Harmanus Krol, leader of the Greens, and son of Alderman Krol, who had spread a rumor that, through Andries, information about the fort was leaking to their enemies, the French and Indians, in the north.



They dropped down into a garden next door to the Vedders

The Grumman Wildcat Is Fast

Build Model Airplanes for Victory—9

By Freeman Cleaves

"I have been building model airplanes for quite a while," writes Jack R. Pohl, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, "I wish you could print some more articles about model airplanes.

"Would you please tell me whether the templates for this series of solid model planes are full size?"

As many other readers may be wondering about this, we are answering Jack's question here as well as sending him a letter. Yes, the templates for this series are printed full size. They are scaled one to 72 of the full sized airplane—that is, one inch on the scale model equals 72 inches (6 feet) on the full sized airplane. That is the size that the Navy Department specified for the scale models they asked boys and girls of the United States to build. But, remember, if you want to build your scale models for the Navy Department, they must be inspected and approved by the local supervisor in your area.

A Rugged Fighter

The Grumman Wildcat (F4F-4), which we shall build today, is a single-place U. S. Navy fighter, built for service with airplane carriers, but it can operate from land bases also.

Sturdy and agile Grumman fighters aided the Marine defense of Wake Island, defeated the Japs at Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and have been prominent in assaults on other Japanese bases in the Pacific and in the Far East. In one noted air battle between Japanese land-based aircraft and Grumman carrier-based fighters, a total of ten Jap fighters and three bombers were destroyed without a single loss of United States planes.

It took Lieut. Edward H. O'Hare, a Navy flier, only 15 minutes to shoot down six heavy Jap bombers with his Grumman Wildcat. RAF fliers also have had great success with Grumman fighters in Africa.

Square Cut Wing Tips

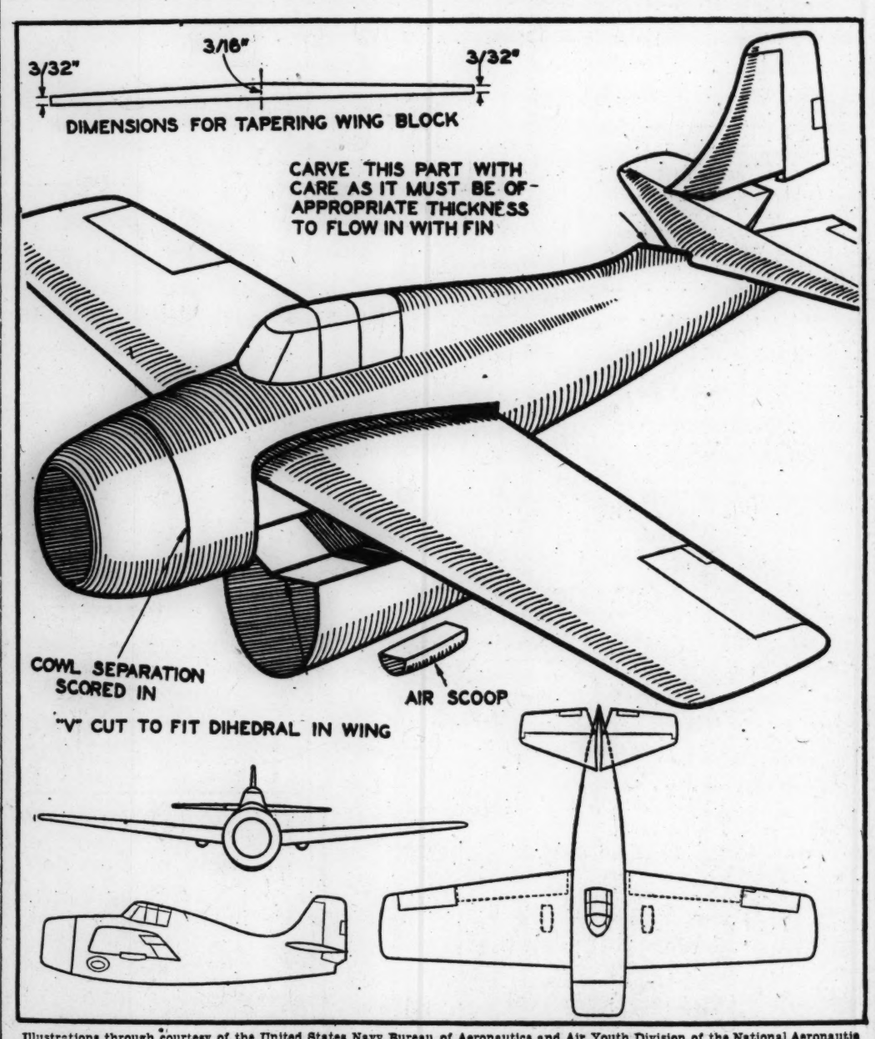
The Wildcat is a mid-wing monoplane, fast, easily maneuvered, and capable of rugged duty. Its wings are tapered to square-cut tips and it has a short round-tapering fuselage with a small air scoop beneath each wing. Length of span is 38 feet; overall length, 28 feet, 9⅜ inches.

Materials needed: Fuselage block—1 inch by 1½ inches by 4¾ inches. Wing—3-16 inch by 1½ inches by 6¾ inches. Tail—3-32 inch by 1¼ inches by 3¾ inches. Air scoops—3-32 inch thick.

Cut out the templates with sharp scissors and proceed to build a scale model Grumman Wildcat according to the methods outlined in Articles 2 to 5 in this series.

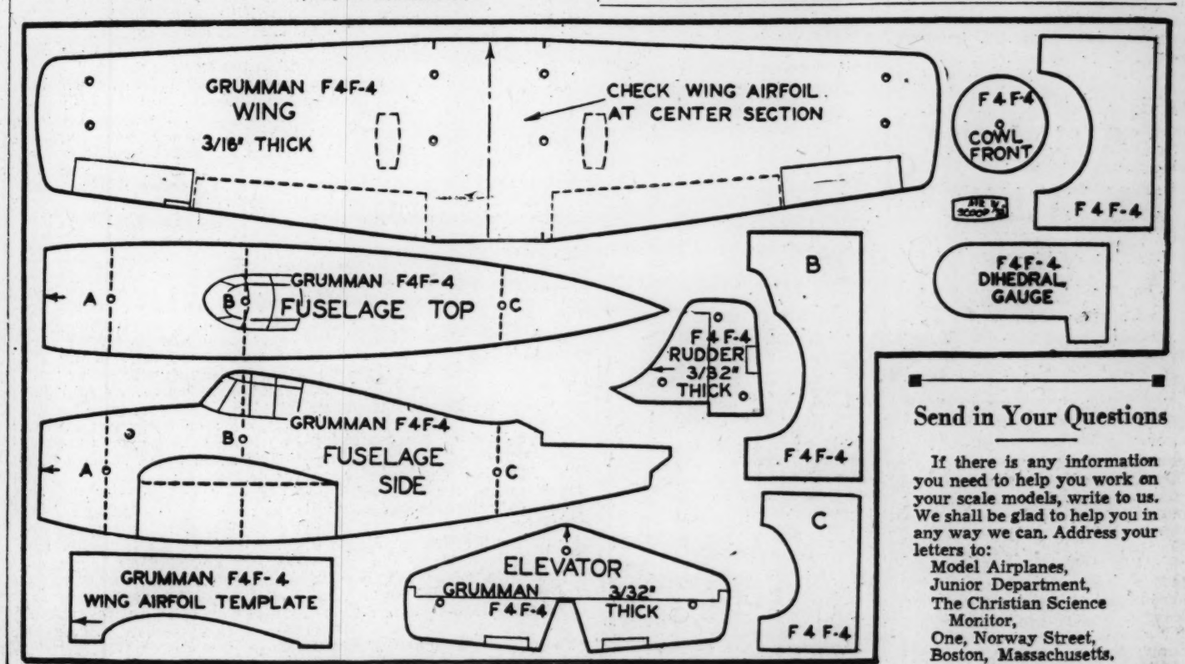
Next Thursday we shall build a Messerschmitt ME. 109, one of Germany's most popular single-seat fighters.

(This is the ninth in a series of 12 articles on building scale model airplanes, that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)


3/16"
3/32"
3/32"
DIMENSIONS FOR TAPERING WING BLOCK
CARVE THIS PART WITH CARE AS IT MUST BE OF APPROPRIATE THICKNESS TO FLOW IN WITH FIN
COWL SEPARATION SCORED IN
AIR SCOOP
"V" CUT TO FIT DIHEDRAL IN WING

Illustrations through courtesy of the United States Navy Bureau of Aeronautics and Air Youth Division of the National Aeronautics Association

The Grumman Wildcat is making a fine record



Templates for the Grumman F4F-4

Catch Up With the New Books

Book Reviews

Brave Holland

A story of timely significance, excellent reading for these days, is Rosamond Van Der Zee Marshall's "None But The Brave." (Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.) In 1574, as now, Holland was under an oppressor. Then Philip of Spain held a great and brave people in slavery, using their wealth and industry to extend his conquests over the world.

Mrs. Marshall's novel for young readers has for its principal characters Lord John of Texel and Nele van Doon, in love with each other and caught in the exigencies of war. As one of the Company of Beggars, a secret organization serving Prince William of Orange against Spain in the Siege of Leyden, Nele, the spirited heroine, finds romance and adventure. This is a splendid story of a brave people and their determination, at whatever cost, to win back their rights to live as free men.

A 4-H Story

"Dynamo Farm," by Adam Allen and illustrated by Juan Oliver (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London. $2.), is a story of country life under modern conditions. It provides a picture of the active energies of farm youth and demonstrates what a 4-H club means in a rural community. Fifteen-year-old Terry Dunham, lonely and bored with country life and its hard work, discovers what a 4-H club under the energetic leadership of young Jay Wheeler can do to help city folk, such as he and his mother were, to transform a broken-down house into a livable place and start them in the right methods for running a successful farm.

For Girls

How orphaned Martitia Howland, of Virginia, learned to laugh in the household of the Quaker Gardners, where she came to live in North Carolina back in the 1830's, makes a warm-hearted appealing story. Five vigorous brothers with their teasing and fun, contributed largely to the transformation that took place as Martitia learned to take their banter good-naturedly and to profit by the good advice of the other Gardners. Girls will appreciate this unusual book, "They Loved To Laugh" by Kathryn Worth with delightful pictures by Marguerite de Angeli (Doubleday, Doran & Company, New York. $2.), which tells Martitia's story and gives a fine portrayal of family life at its best.

"Wider Wings," by Patricia O'Malley (Greystone Press, New York. $2), carries Carol, the heroine of the author's earlier book, "Wings For Carol," on to promotion and wider experiences. From airline hostess to the assignment of Chief Hostess with its new challenge of being responsible for the training of hostesses. For air-minded girl readers, here's a good vocational story with a dash of romance. The author is able to write of aviation convincingly, for she is Chief of the Press Relations Section of the Civic Aeronautics Authority in Washington. Right now the C.A.A. and Miss O'Malley are engaged in the huge task of sponsoring the nationwide aviation program to make America's 30,000,000 school children "air conditioned."

Salesman Jerry

"Jerry Foster, Salesman," by Elmer E. Ferris, illustrated by Paul Galdone (Doubleday, Doran & Company, New York. $2.), combines adventure and vocational interest for older boys. Those who met Jerry in the author's books "Jerry of Seven Mile Creek" and "Jerry at the Academy" will follow him with interest in this latest book, in which he faces the question whether to embark on a business career or enter upon a four year course at the University. How Jerry handles the problem during his first year as a salesman and uses it as a steppingstone to a college education is stimulating reading for boys who may have to make similar decisions.

On Guard

Facts and stories about the United States Light Service are told by John J. Floherty in his new book, "Sentries of the Sea." (J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and London. $2.) Questions such as, who are these men? what are they like? what does their work consist of as they serve in lonely lighthouses and lightships, on tenders and in their ships? are answered here. The author spent months among these men scattered over the length of our coasts and carrying on the work so indispensable to the nation's welfare, and he writes about them and their activities with understanding and warm appreciation of their great service. His fine photographs and pen-and-ink drawings enliven the account and convey further details of interest.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Midsummer Spring

Now in this heat
Without a cloud
The spring retreats
Within its den.

Small, furtive, dark
Among the rocks
It's lost its friendliness
To men.

The little spring
Is tame no more,
It has forgot
Its cheerful sound;

But sullen, wild,
It shrinks away
Back in its lair
Deep underground.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Nature Notes

The American Bittern is a bird that it will be well worth your while to take some trouble to see. Put on your boots, or better still a pair of old slacks and sneakers, when you go out to look for him. You might step into a hole and fill your boots full of water, at least sneakers will let water out as well as in. The slacks will keep reeds from scratching and if you tuck them in the sneakers, blood suckers cannot get in. All this may sound formidable, but marshes are very interesting places. Once you get your feet wet and get used to walking in soft mud, you won't mind at all. The next thing to remember is to keep your eyes open so you won't miss seeing the birds, and at the same time try not to step into a hole up to your neck.

American Bitterns live in marshes and few people besides hunters ever see them in their natural habitat. They are brownish striped birds with long legs for wading among the reeds in the shallow water. Their long necks and bills make it possible for them to catch small snails and fish which go to make up their food.

Unless you are very quiet, when wading through the marsh you probably will not see the Bittern even though he may be within a yard of you. You may even follow one and suddenly have him vanish completely. You are sure you see him poking among the reeds with his long bill, and just as you are getting close, he isn't there. Not a reed stirs and where once you heard the rasping sound of reeds on feathers there is only deep silence.

Where is he?

He didn't fly; he didn't run. But he is not there.

At least that is what you think, but he is there. It is only his habit of "freezing" that makes it almost impossible to see him. When a Bittern is frightened, he stops right where he is, points his bill straight up and doesn't move until danger is past. His brown stripes blend in with the reeds so well that he is almost invisible. However, his bright yellow eyes will be watching you every minute and if you get too close he will duck his head and dart away, his slim body slipping easily between the reeds.

G. W.

Send in Your Questions

If there is any information you need to help you work on your scale models, write to us. We shall be glad to help you in any way we can. Address your letters to:

Model Airplanes,
Junior Department,
The Christian Science Monitor,
One, Norway Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Tommy Holmes Sets Torrid Batting Pace as Braves Move Toward Sixth Place

Rookie Center Fielder In Streak for Stengel

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Four victories in their last five starts having revived hope of a finish higher than seventh place in the National League, the Braves today were at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, with little Tommy Holmes the team's latest hero. While winning two in a row from the pennant-bound Dodgers and two out of three from the red-hot Giants, the rookie center fielder bought out of the Yankee chain was the boy who set the pace and sparked Casey Stengel's reawakened attack.

Mathematically speaking, as Moe Berg would say, Holmes has moved at a sensational .526 pace in the batter's box since the Friday night engagement at Brooklyn—10 hits in 19 official tries.

Winning Run

The Newark graduate picked up three out of eight against the Brooklyn club and seven out of 11 facing Mel Ott's pitching staff. It was Tommy who drove in Al Roberge with the run which gave Al Javery his ninth triumph, 1-0, in the first game yesterday. In the nightcap, the outfielder added a double and single to play a leading role in the 18-hit attack which brought Lou Tost his 10th victory, 8-2. At 119 hits, Tommy is one of the top men in the league.

Although he hits long balls in batting practice, Holmes has been "punch" hitting in ball games. When this fact was spotted by Stengel the other day, he told Tommy to "take a harder cut at the ball after the bell rings." The advice, apparently, came from a master, because the boy center fielder this morning had lifted his average to a good .281, with a chance to reach .300 in the weeks ahead. Along with the four hits he made yesterday, Tom backed Ott up against the right field barrier for a fly ball and would have had another hit over second base if Jurges had not been able to make a force play at that bag.

Can Climb

Consequently, the Braves were a jubilant lot as they went after the Dodgers for the second time within the week. The locals were just 2½ games removed from the fading sixth-place Chicago Cubs and it once again was within the realm of possibility for the Stengelmen to move up the National League ladder. In fact, Casey may pass the Cubs before he returns to Allston late next week.

Javery's victory over the Giants was his third straight, and over that stretch he has yielded exactly one run. To go further, the lanky right-hander from North Oxford has allowed only seven markers in the nine games he has won, which gives you an idea of how he has had to work for what he gets. He has shut out the Pirates, Cubs, Reds and Giants. With more power behind him, he could have had about 15 wins.

Maxie West, injured in a play at first base in the second game yesterday, accompanied the Braves to Brooklyn and there was a chance that he would start.

Briefs . . . This series at Ebbets Field includes five games, with singles tomorrow and Saturday and a double-header on Sunday . . . The Red Sox play their annual exhibition at Brockton tomorrow evening, and Saturday and Sunday play a four-game series at Fenway with the Washington Senators . . . The Sox were beaten yesterday by the Yankees when Charley Keller hit a home run in the last of the ninth with the bases loaded, off Mike Ryba . . . Nanny Fernandez can go and get them in left field . . . He made a great running catch on Dick Bartell yesterday.

* * *

Mel Ott played the series final here under protest, when Max West bumped into second sacker Witek as the latter was trying for a Texas Leaguer behind him . . . Ted Williams held a four-point lead in the A. L. batting race this morning, with Taft Wright of the White Sox in second place . . . For some unknown reason Umpire Ballanfant neglected to inform the press box of Ott's protest the instant it happened, which is the duty of the arbiter behind the plate . . . Just another sample of the Ballanfant system.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	76	33	.697	
St. Louis	68	41	.624	8
Cincinnati	58	51	.532	18
New York	59	53	.527	18½
Pittsburgh	50	56	.472	24½
Chicago	50	64	.439	28½
Boston	47	66	.416	31
Philadelphia	31	75	.292	43½

Results Aug. 12

Boston 1, New York 0.
Boston 8, New York 2.
Brooklyn 1, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 3, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 9, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 8, Chicago 3.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	73	37	.664	
Boston	60	50	.545	13
Cleveland	60	53	.531	14½
St. Louis	58	56	.509	17
Detroit	56	60	.483	20
Chicago	49	57	.462	22
Washington	46	61	.430	25½
Philadelphia	44	72	.379	32

Results Aug. 12

New York 8, Boston 4.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 3.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 2, Cleveland 0.
One game postponed.

Western Golf Going Fairly True to Form

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Mrs. Russell Mann of Omaha, Neb., the defending champion, fought off the stiff challenge of Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., yesterday to win her second-round match in the women's Western amateur golf tournament at Sunset Ridge. Mrs. Mann pulled away on the final two holes to win, 2 up.

Another reigning women's Western champion, Open Titleholder Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, found the way much easier as she disposed of Arlene Tweet of Green Bay, Wis., 6 and 4.

True to Form

With other victories by Mary Agnes Wall of Menominee, Mich., and Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., the tournament ran fairly true to form. The exception was the match between Marjorie Row of Detroit, Michigan State champion, and Mrs. Harold Sims of St. Paul, Minn., which was taken by Mrs. Sims, 2 and 1.

Miss Wall earned a 2 and 1 decision over Mrs. Frank Mayer of Chicago and Miss Kirby romped away with a 7-and-6 verdict over Mrs. George Wilder of Kenosha, Wis.

On Home Course

Virginia Ingram, new Illinois titleholder who has the advantage of being on her home course for this tournament, shot a brilliant 78, one stroke over par, in disposing of Naomi Copic, of Sylvania, Ohio, and Dorothy Ellis of Indianapolis, Indiana champion, beat Ann Casey, of Mason City, Iowa, 3 and 1.

Thus the line-up for the quarter-finals was determined. In the upper bracket Mrs. Mann was due to face Mrs. Sims and Miss Wall was ready to oppose Claire Doran of Cleveland, a 2-and-1 victor over Sallie Sessions of Mukegon, Mich. In the lower bracket Miss Ellis and Miss Ingram were scheduled to clash and Miss Jameson faced Miss Kirby.

Miss Betz Wins From Miss Todd At Essex Club

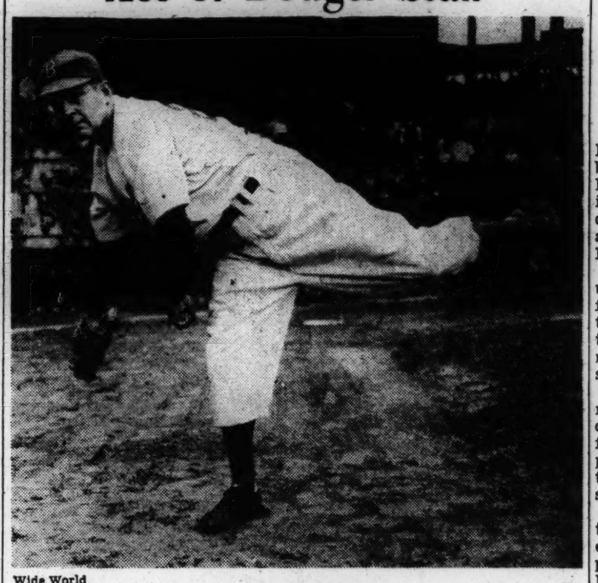
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 13—Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, Calif., continued her march through the ranks of the women's invitation tournament at Essex County Club here today when she turned back the challenge of Mrs. Patricia Canning Todd of Jackson Heights, N. Y., 6-4, 7-5, in a quarter-final match.

Keeping pace with Miss Betz was Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, who continued the successful defense of her Essex title by ousting Mrs. Helen Pedersen Ribhany of Brookline 6-2, 7-5.

In tomorrow's semi-finals Miss Betz, seeded No. 2 nationally and No. 1 for this tournament, is scheduled to meet young Doris Hart of Miami, Florida, who yesterday defeated Mrs. Madge Vosters of Landsdowne, Penn., while Miss Osborne will play the winner of the match later this afternoon between Louise Brough of Beverly Hills, Calif., and unseeded Kay Winthrop of Hamilton, Mass.

Ace of Dodger Staff



Wide World

Larry French

Considered about done as a major league pitcher when taken by the Dodgers from the Cubs for the waiver price in August, 1941, this veteran southpaw came up with a knuckleball and made himself key man on Leo Durocher's pitching staff. His shutout of the Phils Wednesday was his 12th victory. He has lost only one.

Canadian Open Cup Away From Home for 28 Years

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If the trophy emblematic of the Canadian open golf championship ever again lands in possession of a home player, or one representing a Canadian club, it will feel like a stranger in a strange land. When Craig Wood won the title last week on the Mississauga course in the Toronto district, it marked the 24th consecutive year that the title has been won by a professional representing a United States club and the 28th year since it was won by a home player; for after Karl Keffer won in 1914, the tournament was cancelled for four years on account of the last war.

When the championship was resumed in 1919, it was won by J. Douglas Edgar, an Englishman then located in Atlanta, Ga., and successfully defended by him the year following. Other winners who were born under the British flag, even though residents of this country when they won the Canadian open, include Tommy Armour, who won it three times; Harry Cooper, who won it twice, and Macdonald Smith and Joe Kirkwood.

Should Not Feel Bad

The Canadians ought not feel too bad over their failure to make a better record from 1919 to date, when they stop to contemplate what has happened to the Mother Country over almost as long a stretch. Up to 1921, it was a thing undreamed of that any golfer from this side could cross the Atlantic, beard the Lion in his den and capture the British open, whereas their experts who came over here were always a threat. Harry Vardon came over and won he U. S. open in 1900, with J. H. Taylor second; Vardon and Ray tied for the open here in 1913 and Ray won it in 1920. Harold Hilton came over in 1911, as the lone British starter in our national amateur, and won it. British golf was predominant.

It took a Scotch-born pro, Jock Hutchison, to turn the scales the other way, when he went abroad in 1921 and at St. Andrews, Scotland, became the first golfer from this side to capture the cup and have it wrapped up for the voyage to America. From 1921 through 1933, 13 consecutive seasons, the title only once remained in the Isles, when Arthur Havers won in 1923. In that stretch it was won four times by Walter Hagen, three times by Bobby Jones, and one time each for Jim Barnes, Tommy Armour, Gene Sarazen, and Densmore Shute.

Won in Play-off

Since Shute won in a play-off with Craig Wood in 1933, the British have regained their home ascendancy, in that they have kept the title at home ever since T. Henry Cotton regained it for them in 1934. However, the only year since then that they have faced the full force of U. S. opposition was 1937, when the Ryder Cuppers were over there. They beat the British in the cup match; but Cotton, who did not play for the British team that year, won the open title, his second victory within four years. The last time the British open was played, 1939, it was won by Richard Burton, but only in a eyelash finish with Johnny Bulla from over here.

To Craig Wood there must have been a little extra zip in winning the Canadian open. He is the holdover United States open titleholder, officially, but must feel that the title is rather an empty one after the Hale America and Tam O'Shanter tournaments, either of which could have been considered as a national, especially the Tam O'Shanter which Byron Nelson won, for it had nearly every leading pro and a group of the country's foremost amateurs.

Strong Field

So when Wood went to Toronto to play in an official open championship, and found in it a field of Americans and Canadians almost as strong in individual talent as a U. S. national open, he undoubtedly made up his mind to demonstrate that as a hold-over titleholder, he still has the goods. His demonstration was impressive, all right, with rounds of 66, 69, 68, 72, winner by four strokes with a total of 275.

It may be recalled that prior to the national open which he won last year, Wood was quoted to the effect that the national open is the easiest of all tournaments to win. His summation was that the golfer in the running at the end of 54 holes had only to go out for a steady final round and then let the others beat themselves. He fixed in his mind about the way he was going to play the fourth round at Fort Worth, Texas, did practically as outlined to himself the night before, and won the title.

In Prime Fettle

This time, in the Canadian, he felt confident, after opening up with a 66, that he was in prime fettle and would win, notwithstanding that he was tied with Ralph Guldahl and was a stroke behind Ben Hogan, whose first round was a 65. He was not concerned so the reports go, when Guldahl again tied with him at 135 at the end of 36 holes, with Hogan only a stroke behind, and his sense of security was greatly enhanced when Guldahl came up with a 75 and Hogan a 74 in the third round.

Readers might like to know exactly what the leaders in the Canadian did in the four rounds, so here are the figures:

Craig Wood	66	69	68	72	— 275
Mike Turnesa	73	71	65	70	— 279
Clayton Heafner	68	73	71	69	— 281
Ben Hogan	65	71	74	72	— 282
Tony Penna	69	73	71	70	— 283
Ralh Guldahl	66	69	75	73	— 283
*Frank Shanahan	71	67	72	73	— 284

*Amateur

Studying for Wings

Raymond E. Brooks, Connellsville, Pa., former West Virginia University trackman, is now a navigation cadet in the Army Air Forces. Upon graduation from the Air Forces Navigation School, he will receive his silver "wings" and commission as lieutenant.

Texas Coach Says Football Due for Boom

AUSTIN, Texas, Aug. 13 (AP)—Boys who never lugged a pigskin before will be smacking into that line this fall and bring football its greatest boom, says Dana Bible, coach of the University of Texas and a member of the National Rules Committee.

This doesn't mean that every university boy who ever played football in high school will be out to make the team but many of the smaller schools' efforts will be made to get virtually every youngster into moleskins.

Back from his vacation and ready for the gridiron grind, Bible declared that "from now on and for the duration the principal purpose of football will be to condition the nation's men for the armed services."

Producing winning teams, says the coach of one of last fall's finest elevens, will definitely take second place but won't be entirely neglected.

This time football will be primarily a game of participation, not specialization, and the trend will be more boys and still more boys, Bible added.

In the past, the Texas mentor pointed out, coaches have molded relatively small groups of boys into units which have functioned with precision and finesse.

"Now this practice is to be sacrificed to herd more students into actual competition in an all-out effort to raise football's contribution to the war effort to maximum efficiency.

"Increasingly boys are discovering that football is more than a great sport—it develops courage and self-reliance and, with the prospect of service in the fighting force, they know synchronization of thought and body demanded by the gridiron may mean in a grimmer game the hair's breadth difference between victory and defeat."

Norwich Eleven Opens Its Season With Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt.—Coach Stan Keck has announced that Springfield College has been booked as the opening-game opponent of the 1942 Norwich football team. The Horsemen will travel to Springfield to meet the Gymnasts Sept. 26. Springfield takes the place of Dartmouth against whom the Cadets opened last autumn.

For Keck, old Princeton All-America tackle, the 1942 football season will be his first as head man at Norwich. He had been line coach the past three years under Don McCallister, and he was promoted last spring when McCallister resigned to accept an Army captaincy. Keck has secured another All-America, "Swede" Oberlander, Dartmouth '26, to be his assistant.

The seven-game Norwich schedule follows:

Sept. 26—Springfield at Springfield.
Oct. 3—Colby; 10—Worcester Tech; 17—Coast Guard at New London; 24—Middlebury; 31—New Hampshire.
Nov. 7—Vermont at Burlington.

Business Manager Of All-Army Team

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 13 (AP)—The appointment of Harold F. Woodcock as business manager of the Eastern Army All-Star football team was announced here today.

Woodcock is business manager of the Athletic Association at Yale where the Army squad now is in training for a three-game series with the New York Giants next month for the benefit of the Army Emergency Relief. He will accompany the squad to New York and be in charge of all business details.

Meanwhile, Coach Bob Neyland's list of candidates for the team was swelled to 70 with the arrival of Second Lieuts. Bob Orf, former University of Missouri end, and Lynn L. Bostick, Southern Methodist tackle, and Pvt. Jack Russell, Baylor University end.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Carey	1	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams	376	93	129	24	103	.343
Pesky	436	67	139	1	33	.319
Doerr	390	48	124	12	73	.318
Newsome	53	4	16	0	5	.302
Di Maggio	458	81	135	12	37	.295
Cronin	75	7	22	4	21	.293
Lupien	298	35	80	3	42	.268
Tabor	386	39	96	6	55	.249
Fox	241	37	60	3	40	.249
Finney	241	38	59	2	25	.245
Peacock	171	11	41	0	12	.240
Conroy	208	18	40	4	17	.192
Campbell	14	4	1	0	0	.067

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Lombardi	228	23	74	8	32	.325
Klutzs	165	18	47	1	25	.285
Holmes	424	39	119	3	30	.281
Waner	236	35	63	1	28	.267
Roberge	80	7	20	1	8	.250
Masi	61	12	15	0	8	.246
Fernandes	425	46	104	6	42	.245
West	346	43	84	11	35	.243
Miller	443	38	106	4	36	.239
Cremp	152	9	36	3	16	.237
Sisti	315	40	72	4	29	.229
Cuccinello	81	5	18	1	7	.222
Ross	199	18	42	5	17	.211
Cooney	180	18	33	0	6	.183

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chase	9	3	0	1.000
Hughson	36	14	8	.824
Brown	25	6	2	.750
Dobson	21	7	7	.500
Butland	16	1	1	.500
Wagner	22	9	11	.450
Terry	16	4	5	.444
Newsome	20	7	9	.438
Judd	22	7	9	.438
Ryba	15	2	3	.400

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	19	1	0	1.000
Salvo	17	6	3	.667
Test	27	10	7	.588
Sain	29	4	4	.500
Javery	38	9	13	.409
Tobin	28	9	16	.360
Earley	20	4	9	.308
Donovan	19	1	4	.200
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Tebbetts a Good Man

With Birdie Tebbetts headed for Uncle Sam's Army, the American League is losing a catcher who belongs right up there with the best in the backstopping trade. The power of the New York press is determined to plant Buddy Rosar in the No. 1 spot, now that Bill Dickey has passed his peak. But the Yankee who recently ran home to Buffalo to take the police exams has nothing on Tebbetts, the Nashua (N. H.) boy, when you get around to the delicate matter of handling pitchers.

Minus his first string catcher, Del Baker will find the going much rougher in the second division of the junior circuit. The loss of Birdie is a decided break for the White Sox, Detroit's chief rival in the belated struggle to lead the lower half of the league.

Mack's Comment

If you read this column several days ago you no doubt recall what Connie Mack said about Tebbetts. The comment of the manager of the Athletics went something like this: "As far as our club is concerned, he is the best catcher in the league. We lose games because we're out-hit, because our pitchers fail and because we make fielding errors. But when we play the Tigers, Tebbetts beats us regularly by outsmarting our hitters." That was a glowing compliment, coming from the senior pilot of the big leagues.

When the Red Sox met the Tigers, no player on the Detroit roster gave Ted Williams more of a verbal going over than Tebbetts. Birdie, of course, was merely trying to "kid" the Boston slugger out of a few base hits. The catcher would start a steady line of chatter when he came on the field and keep it up until the final out at the end of the game. And, probably, there were a few times when he rattled Ted in the batter's box.

Is All Right

However, despite this riding, Williams is one of the Nashua boy's strongest boosters. "Birdie is all right," Ted told me about a month ago. "Sure, he keeps his mouth going, but he isn't near as rough on me as a lot of other guys. Jimmy Dykes, for instance. Birdie isn't much up at that plate, but he sure can out-guess you behind it. If I ever get around to pitching, I'd like to have him doing my catching."

No wonder Tebbetts developed into a good man with pitchers. After all, he broke in under one of the greatest—Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane, when "Iron Mike" was managing the Bengals. Mike, in turn, grew up with the Connie Mack system at Philadelphia. It must be, then, that Connie noted a familiar twist to the actions of Tebbetts behind the plate.

Around .270

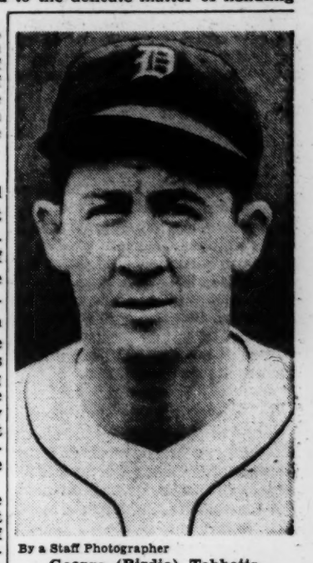
During the most recent half dozen years, when the Tigers had one of the most powerful attacks in baseball, Tebbetts looked like a schoolboy among giants. Greenberg, York, Gehringer, McCosky, Higgins, and the rest went for the fences, while Birdie was pecking away at rival pitchers for his singles and doubles. Just the same, his lifetime batting average in the majors is up around .270, and a lot of men played up here without reaching that figure.

The latest Tebbetts boost, coming at almost the exact hour Birdie was notified to report to his Nashua draft board, belongs to Buck Newsom, the big Washington hurler, The much-traveled Buck, you recall, helped pitch the Tigers to a pennant two years ago, and just missed putting them across in the World Series.

Baseball men thought that bashful Bobo was a smart pitcher long before he reached Detroit, by way of the Dodgers, Cubs, Browns, Senators, and Red Sox. But out of Washington comes some interesting comment.

"That Tebbetts made a real pitcher out of me," said Newsom a couple of days ago, "I was just a thrower until I got to the Tigers. Birdie is the boy who showed me how to mix up my pitches and pace myself. I give him a lot of credit."

And Tebbetts will play a good game for Uncle Sam, too.



By a Staff Photographer
George (Birdie) Tebbetts

Bruce Smith is an enlisted man in the Navy at Great Lakes. His brother, George, is an ensign there. Both played football at Minnesota.

Colonel Taylor Declares Sports Needed for Morale

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If there is any doubt that the government desires the continuance of professional sports during the war, the answer can be found in the ambitious program outlined for the two All-Army football elevens now being prepared for meetings with National Professional League teams this fall. If that answer is not enough, then listen to the words of Col. John T. Taylor, Assistant Director of the Bureau of Public Relations:

"We (the Army) are concerned about the continuance of professional sports during the war. Frankly, we need sports in the interests of morale. The morale of the soldier is no better than that of the people back home, and we must continue sports that lift workers supplying the men in uniform."

All-Star Game

Colonel Taylor's remarks were made at a meeting at the Hotel Lenox yesterday in the interests of the game at Fenway Park Sept. 20 between the Eastern All-Army eleven and the pro Chicago Bears. This game, sponsored by the Cross-cup-Pishon Post of the American Legion, it is hoped will gross $70,000, the bulk of which will go to the Army Emergency Relief Fund.

The colonel enthused about the coming game, declaring that "Boston is fortunate because it will see the best contest of the entire All-Army schedule and probably the best football game of the entire season." (Seats go on sale at $1.10, $2.20, and $3.30 at Fenway Park and at 235 Washington Street Saturday).

Saw Army Squad

"I was down at New Haven and saw the boys working out under Colonel Neyland, the former Tennessee head coach," he declared, "and I was never so impressed in my life. He has players weighing anywhere from 240 down to 211, and I guarantee they will give a good account of themselves Sept. 20."

A few of these boys were enumerated by Ray McCarthy, civilian co-ordinator of sports for the War Department. "I only picked out some of the names," he said, "but you can see from them the caliber of the squad: Norm Standlee of Stanford and the Chicago Bears; Dave Allerdice of Princeton; Darrell Jenkins, Missouri All-America; Johnny Pingel, two-time All-America from Michigan State; Abe Shires of Tennessee, All-America; Vike Francis of Nebraska's Rose Bowl team; Jim Sterling, twice All-America from Texas A. and M.; and Jack Hunt of Marshall, leading scorer in the country last fall.

This coming game should find the Bears with something on their hands. Heretofore they have had things more or less their own way, but now they will be up against worthy competition and they will have to go all out from the opening whistle.

Worthy Competition

According to Walter Brown, General Manager of Boston Garden and host at yesterday's luncheon, "We have been handicapped before because some of the boys we had signed could not appear, while others had left to join pro clubs. Now all our problems are solved. The Army tells the boys to be here, and I don't mind saying that anybody I like to have on my side is the U. S. Army."

The meeting was not only the first to be held in connection with this game, but also the first grid meeting of the rapidly approaching season. Attending were such local notables as: Dick Harlow, Tom Bolles, Henry Lamar, Lyal Clark, and Earl Brown of Harvard; John Curley, Denny Myers, and Harry Marr of Boston College; Prof. Clarence "Pop" Houston of Tufts; and Wes Fesler of Wesleyan. Others included Lieut.-Com. Robert Quinn, former governor of Rhode Island; Lieut. Myles Lane, former Dartmouth star; George Wiswall of the Crosscup-Pishon Post; Capts. Carroll Lake and Francis Cronin of the Army, and Lieut.-Com. Charles A. Paul of the Navy.

War Shorts

Milt Gantenbein, Green Bay Packer end, has quit a shipbuilding job for Navy aviation.

* * *

Vic Noyes, once a great football star at Navy, is a first lieutenant in the Army.

* * *

Willie Turnesa and Johnny Fischer, former national amateur golf champions, are in the Navy at Norfolk.

* * *

Walter Hagen, Jr., son of the former golfing master, is in training for an officer's commission at Fort Knox.

* * *

Chanute Field has a hard-hitting baseball club. Seven of the regulars are hitting .300 or better.

Sports Around the Hub

You can't keep a good man down, as the saying goes—the good man in this case being Murray Kramer, director of sports publicity at Boston University.

Murray has been given strict orders by Walt Holmer, Terrier grid boss, not to do any moaning this season, and with those orders just about 90 per cent of Murray's future stories were on their way to the waste basket. But trust the rotund publicist to get around those orders, and right in his first dispatch.

"Think of all the wailing I could do over the fact that we are losing at least a dozen men into the armed services," he writes. " . . . and I could shed tears over the toughness of our schedule, but of course I can't do any moaning." You get the idea.

Seriously, though, Holmer has the right idea, and Murray, of course, will back him up when the season gets under way. Says Walt: "There is no use moaning about your own small troubles when you think of the way our soldiers, sailors, and marines have been outnumbered on foreign shores. Win, lose, or draw this fall, there will be no alibis. These kids may be training for something far more important than a fooball game, and they are going to learn how to give it this fall."

* * *

Although nothing definite has been announced, there is a possibility that Harvard may cut out some of its minor sports this coming academic year, according to William J. Bingham, Director of Athletics. All Harvard captains are going to be asked to keep expenses to a minimum. Football receipts, in the main, will determine Harvard's athletic program.

* * *

Briefs: Harvard topped the Devens R. R. C. nine at Soldiers Field yesterday by a score of 6-3 . . . Woodland's M. G. A. golf tournament entered its final day today . . . Ben Hogan has been installed as early favorite in the annual $5,000 Times-Union golf tournament which opened today in Rochester, N. Y. . . . The Longwood Bowl competition, revived for the first time since 1939, will be coupled next week with the national veterans' doubles and the national father-son doubles . . . Next Sunday afternoon B. U.'s Sargent summer camps at Peterborough, N. H., will stage a first annual horse show for the benefit of the New Hampshire Red Cross.

Flowers on List

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—Coach Jake Flowers of the Pittsburgh Pirates, who left Pittsburgh to join the Coast Guard, has been placed on baseball's national defense list, President William E. Benswanger has announced. His name is preceded on the list by Shortstop Billy Cox, Catcher Vinnie Smith, and Pitchers Bill Clemensen, Oadis Swigart, and John Copple.

Minor Leagues

Results Aug. 12

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 7-3, Jersey City 2-2.
Toronto 5, Montreal 5 (tie called end of 11th to enable clubs to catch trains).
Buffalo 6, Rochester 3.
(Only clubs scheduled.)

American Association

Indianapolis 7, Milwaukee 6 (10 innings).
Kansas City 4, Louisville 1.
Toledo 8, Minneapolis 2.
Columbus 6-1, St. Paul 4-4 (first game 10 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 5-4, Portland 4-6 (first game 7 innings).
San Francisco 6-0, Seattle 4-1 (first game 10 innings; second, 7 innings).
Hollywood 4, San Diego 3.
Sacramento 8, Oakland 3.

Texas League

Beaumont 9-0, Dallas 4-1.
Tulsa 2, San Antonio 1.
Shreveport 8, Fort Worth 3.
Houston 11, Oklahoma City 1.

Southern Association

Memphis 3, Birmingham 0.
New Orleans 1, Little Rock 0.
Knoxville 5-4, Atlanta 4-7 (first game 11 innings).
Nashville 3-1, Chattanooga 2-3.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 7-2, Williamsport 3-1.
Scranton 7, Elmira 2.
Albany 3, Hartford 1.
(Only games scheduled).

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The Home Forum

Forte Piano, U. S. A.

ALL DAY, WITH YOU, it's dot-dot-dash, or tramp, tramp, tramp, or zoom, zoom, zoom. And at night there's not time for more than a letter or two, a chapter of a book, part of some talk. And the other things, the rest—stars on a summer night close overhead, close enough to touch until you reach up for one—the soft feel of the night air, fragrant with the flowers and grasses and trees and bushes breathing sweetly together—the smattering of streams over stones in the stillness—hills blue at dusk, high and far beyond little roads happily sauntering across fields, up and down and off to the side and back, daisies at their edges and buttercups in bouquets—lakes in the sunlight dancing for joy, their ripples like laughter—clouds that loaf by in great puffs of white, to pillow your head, if only the hilltop were just a little nearer the sky—on hot days the cool of brooks beneath willows, lifting their leaves just enough to let the sun dart in and out for dips—are flashes in memory that cut through the bulk of the new disciplined, uniformed life, as clear and sure and clean as Jess Stacy's piano cuts through the bulk of a band.

And clear and sure and clean though those flashes of memory and flashes of piano be, they can be lost in the larger mass of sound if they're not looked at and listened to with the heart ever at attention.

* * *

To you who know that piano playing, a mention of titles of solo records, *Complainin', Ramblin', Ec-Stacy, World Is Waiting for the Sunrise*, or of Benny Goodman's *Stardust* and *Big John Special*, or of Bob Crosby's *Where the Blue of the Night Meets the Gold of the Day*, or of Ziggy Elman's *I Have Everything to Live For*, pours into thought the fresh beauty of those notes, strong-hit yet toned with tenderness, shaken out in unfaltering rhythm, accent upon insistent accent, now sharply stated, now suggested.

To you on hot drilling-grounds, in unrelieved barracks, at far posts, over landless seas, can come the strength and comfort of that piano playing, if we who love it at home take care that its tones are not lost in silence and forgetfulness. For luminous is Jess' piano, to shine in the farthest patches of darkness, every measure a statement of his faith, faith in honesty, faith in integrity, faith in inspiration and spontaneity. He has fought with that faith and for it with his piano. Is not our fight, with guns or power milling machines or self-denial, identical?

Jess plays whether he's in the background or out on an open solo, never stopping, never giving up, never quitting. To hear that faithfulness is at once an inspiration and a rebuke. On number after number, even though his piano is covered by the band, except for a sudden run or an impassioned note escaping through chinks in the wall of sound, he never withholds the full measure of his music, content with a few chords idly thumped, or sterile figures at set places in the tune. He plays always his own fully conceived solos and, because they are the whole expression of his ideas, they fit as a finger on a hand into the pattern of the band's music.

He has met and mastered a universal challenge: to play his true part, without compromise or apology, and at the same time blend perfectly with all the other parts.

Even a wild flower of summer, though hidden by tall grasses and passed by unnoticed, does not then stop blooming. Without it, summer would be summer, but not whole.

* * *

Nor did Jess Stacy stop playing, though hours of his notes have fallen unheard, in cheerless little-known places of the night, and in published hotel dining-rooms too full of conversation, and in the searing spotlights of big theaters, where audiences whistled for brash drums and screeching trumpets.

But he has kept on playing, out of his faith, out of his straight thought, sending his notes swinging against the darkness without. And here they have struck, with the sudden blinding flash of sun on the windshield of a car coming swiftly over a hill; and there they have tumbled, with the spatter and sparkle of water over stones; here they have tiptoed with the stealth of moonlight across meadows; there they have beckoned with the whisper of starlight. And here and there are those who have stopped to listen, and to hear. For in the heart of Jess Stacy are earth and sky, and in his fingertips the stars.

Up the Mississippi he came, many and many hours of playing ago, armed with the music of his heart, music to make glad.

AMY LEE

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"GLOUCESTER HARBOR": *An Etching by William Meyerowitz*

HERE IS A SCENE, unmistakably on the New England coast, that has been etched with loving familiarity by the artist. William Meyerowitz has spent many summers at Gloucester, the old fishing town beloved by painters and etchers. He has made more than one series of New England etchings here, and has done here much pioneer work in connection with his unusual colored etchings.

One notices first in this print the old wharf and warehouse, where the fishing boats are tied. This is as it should be, for it embodies the essence of Gloucester. Then one sees, deftly drawn in a few lines, the characteristic houses climbing up from the shore, and the pinnacle of a New England church or two. Even the briefly-indicated trees have the authentic flavor.

Plums

There they are, crowding along
every branch
As fat as pigs:
They have an airy bloom
On their puce-colored skins,
And it catches the sunlight;
So that if you look sharp enough
Each plum seems to be in a mist.

All the leaves tremble
If a breath of wind comes—
But the plums
Only rock with their boughs
Or now and then
Drop into the long grass
Under the tree.

PHILIP ROSSETER

In Arriving at Our Decisions

MOST OF US do not easily discover for ourselves the beauty that lies all around us. We depend upon artists to open our eyes and ears. As Browning says, they teach us to love many things which we have passed again and again without noticing. How many people who used to be completely indifferent to a wayside sunflower have been made aware of its glowing color and the beauty of its design by the painting of Van Gogh! Almost no one thought a red barn worth looking at until Grant Wood returned from Paris to paint scenes of the Middle West seen against a background of their barns, fences, and farm implements. . . . Ruth Suckow in her stories of ordinary people arouses in a similar way a fresh understanding and sympathy in us. Artists like these, by enabling us to see the beauty latent in humble men and women, may encourage us to express the meaning that we have discovered in the small tragedies and comedies of everyday life. Thus in a modest way some of us may ourselves become artists.

Others may think themselves quite without artistic talent of any kind and feel utterly incapable of expressing in words, in music, in painting, or in acting their sense of the wonder, the terror, or the joy in human experience. Yet the principles of art play a part in the life of almost everyone. Many times a day we make choices or pass judgments that express our taste. When we buy our clothes, we consider the effect of color, line, form, and general harmony upon our appearance. We may not be able to tell why one combination of shirt and tie pleases us and another offends, or why the new hat with the snood adds charm to one woman and makes another unfortunate creature look like a figure in a comic strip. But in each case our judgment has been guided, perhaps misguided, by our taste. When we arrange the pictures and furniture in our rooms, we depend upon a feeling for what looks well and what does not. Every time we see a movie we express an opinion which is often an artistic judgment, uncertain and inarticulate though it may be. We may be puzzled to know why we approved Leslie Howard's portrayal of the smug English professor in *Pygmalion*, or we may be unable to decide what was the secret of Katharine Cornell's appeal as a Malay princess in the stage play, *The Wingless Victory*. Above all we may wonder why people's opinions differ so much in these matters. One reason is that many of our aesthetic preferences are prejudices, having no sound artistic basis whatever. Life becomes much more interesting when we learn to understand such judgments and to know what the principles are that we have applied in arriving at our decisions.—From "Patterns for Living," edited by CAMPBELL, VAN GUNDY, and SHRODES. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Island of Nightingales

ALONG AN ISLAND in the North Sea, five miles from the Dutch coast, stretches a dangerous ledge of rocks. . . . The young man now decided to settle on the island, and began to look around for a home. It was a grim place, barren of tree or living green of any kind. . . . Still, argued the young mayor, an ugly place is ugly only because it is not beautiful. And beautiful he determined this island should be.

One day the young mayor-judge called together his council. "We must have trees," he said; "we can make this island a spot of beauty if we will!" But the practical seafaring men demurred; the little money they had was needed for matters far more urgent than trees.

"Very well," was the mayor's decision—and little they guessed what the words were destined to mean—"I will do it myself." And that year he planted one hundred trees, the first the island had ever seen.

"Too cold," said the islanders; "the severe north winds and storms will kill them all."

"Then I will plant more," said the unperturbed mayor. And for the fifty years that he lived on the island he did so. . . .

A pair of storm-driven nightingales had now found the island and mated there; their wonderful notes thrilled even the souls of the natives; and as dusk fell upon the seabound strip of land the women and children would come "to the square" and listen to the evening notes of the birds of golden song. . . . Within a few years so rich was the island in its nightingales that over to the Dutch coast and throughout the land and into other countries spread the fame of "The Island of Nightingales."

This much did one man do. But he did more.

After he had been on the barren island two years he went to the mainland one day, and brought back with him a bride. It was a bleak place for a bridal home, but the young wife had the qualities of the husband. . . . And within a score of years the young bride sent thirteen happy-faced, well-brought-up children over that island, and there was reared a home such as is given to few. . . .

The grandchildren have gone to the four corners of the globe. . . . But each has tried, according to the talents given, to carry out the message of that day, to tell the story of the grandfather's work; just as it is told here by the author of this book, who, in the efforts of his later years, has tried to carry out, so far as opportunity has come to him, the message of his grandmother:

"Make you the world a bit more beautiful and better because you have been in it."—From "The Americanization of Edward Bok," by EDWARD BOK. (New York: Scribner.)

"Forget not all his benefits"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE NEED never be lonely if we constantly commune with God. Such is the simplicity of the religion of Christ Jesus, who said (John 10:30), "I and my Father are one." By this he meant that he was, in his real selfhood, a spiritual being, the image and likeness of God; that he could not be separated from his creator. This spiritual understanding of our inseparability from God, the Father, because we are His offspring, heals us of loneliness and the sense of helplessness, for God is not only omnipresent but omnipotent. And we, as His children or image and likeness, must partake of the power and dominion that are His.

Jesus taught his disciples to pray aright, to have a truly spiritual communion with the Father. His prayer was not a supplication or asking for material things, but a conscious realization of God's all-power, an acknowledgment of God as Love, as the divine Parent, who knows all the needs of His beloved children and supplies them. It acknowledged that man is the object of God's tender love and care.

Christian Science has brought to the world in this age the practical understanding of the prayer which Jesus taught. On page 1 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says, "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love."

Speaking of the blessings that come to us through prayer, Mrs. Eddy says on page 3 of the textbook: "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more. Gratitude is much more than a verbal expression of thanks. Action expresses more gratitude than speech."

Christ Jesus emphasized the importance of expressing gratitude to God. On one occasion he healed ten lepers through spiritual means. They had come to him in extreme misery and despair, and he healed them. No doubt they were happy to be relieved of the weight of suffering, but their gratitude was not expressed save in the case of one man, who returned to glorify God and to thank Jesus for his healing.

Christian Scientists have been given an opportunity to give audible thanks. At the Wednesday evening meetings in Christian Science churches throughout the world, testimonies are given of Christian Science healings. Thus we may prove our sincerity by sharing our experiences with others, and pay our homage to God by outwardly expressing our gratitude for the blessings that come from Him. David, in a beautiful outburst of poetic feeling, expressed the gratitude that filled his heart, and said (Psalm 103:2), "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."

When we think of God as Love, as we are taught to do in Christian Science, we become more and more aware of the presence of Love all about us. Our natures are transformed when we contemplate the nature of God as Love, expressing tenderness and compassion. If we are to become like Him we must be free from those evils that hold us in bondage, such as hatred, envy, jealousy, greed, and fear. We must be free to love. When our thoughts are freed from bigotry and our hearts are freed from hatred, we begin to know the spiritual liberty that Jesus promised to those who follow him.

In her book, "Retrospection and Introspection," referring to the simplicity of Jesus' methods, Mrs. Eddy says (p. 91): "To the students whom he had chosen, his immortal teaching was the bread of Life. When *he* was with them, a fishing-boat became a sanctuary, and the solitude was peopled with holy messages from the All-Father. The grove became his class-room, and nature's haunts were the Messiah's university."

This is one of the many benefits which we may be grateful for—the simplicity of the Christ Science. We do not need ecclesiastical forms and ceremonies to awaken our devotion. We can pray as we go about our work. We can worship our heavenly Father in our homes, in the beauty and simple dignity of the church services, in the fields, in the schoolroom, in business offices, wherever we may be. We can worship Him and be grateful.

On the battlefield, in the factory, in the swiftly speeding airplane, wherever we are or whatever the danger, the blessing of God's protection is all about us if we are conscious of our oneness with Him. There is no place where evil has power to destroy our communion with God, the Father. These, the prayers we offer, are always available, and heard by our Father. The way to Him is ever open.

Becoming conscious of the benefits bestowed upon us frees us from the mental inroads of fear and alarm. By giving our gratitude to Him, we open the door that also lets in spiritual riches. Let us, then, say with the Psalmist, "Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his benefits."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

A Tower, High and Strong

Have you a garden, too, like mine, apart
From sound of strife and woe, where quiet
heart
Can e'en more quiet grow?
Have you a tower where you obtain a view
Which nothing can obscure, where mounting
thought
Discerns the lovely truth
That only good is true?

Oh, cherish this, this garden, cool and sweet,
This tower, high and strong;
For in this garden only angels sing,
And in this tower you hear their song.

MARY H. OLIVER

„Vergiss nicht, was er dir Gutes getan hat"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIR BRAUCHEN nie verlassen zu sein, wenn wir beständig in Gemeinschaft mit Gott sind. So einfach ist die Religion Christi Jesu, der sagte (Joh. 10, 30): „Ich und der Vater sind eins". Hiermit meinte er, daß er in seinem wirklichen Selbst ein geistiges Wesen, das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes war; daß er von seinem Schöpfer nicht getrennt werden konnte. Dieses geistige Verständnis unserer Unzertrennlichkeit von Gott dem Vater, weil wir Sein Sprößling sind, heilt uns von Verlassenheit und von dem Gefühl der Hilflosigkeit; denn Gott ist nicht nur allgegenwärtig, sondern auch allmächtig. Und als Seine Kinder oder Sein Bild und Gleichnis müssen wir an der Kraft und der Herrschaft, die Er hat, teilnehmen.

Jesus lehrte seine Jünger recht beten, in wahrhaft geistiger Gemeinschaft mit dem Vater sein. Sein Gebet war kein Flehen oder Bitten um materielle Dinge, sondern die bewußte Vergegenwärtigung der Allmacht Gottes, die Anerkennung, daß Gott die Liebe, der göttliche Vater ist, der alle Bedürfnisse Seiner geliebten Kinder kennt und befriedigt. Es bestätigt, daß der Mensch der Gegenstand der zärtlichen Liebe und Fürsorge Gottes ist.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat in unserer Zeit der Welt das praktische Verständnis des Gebets, das Jesus lehrte, gebracht. Auf Seite 1 des christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuchs „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Das Gebet, das die Sünder umwandelt und die Kranken heilt, ist ein absoluter Glaube, daß bei Gott alle Dinge möglich sind —ein geistiges Verständnis von Ihm, eine selbstlose Liebe".

Betreffs der Segnuungen, die wir durch Gebet empfangen, schreibt Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 3 des Lehrbuchs: „Sind wir wirklich dankbar für das schon empfangene Gute? Dann werden wir uns die Segnungen, die wir haben, zunutze machen und dadurch geschickt werden, mehr zu empfangen. Dankbarkeit ist weit mehr als eine Dankesäußerung in Worten, Taten drücken mehr Dankbarkeit aus als Worte".

Christus Jesus betonte die Wichtigkeit der Dankbarkeit gegen Gott. Einmal heilte er durch geistige Mittel zehn Aussätzige, die in äußerster Not und Verzweiflung zu ihm gekommen waren. Zweifellos waren sie froh, von dem lästigen Leiden befreit zu sein; aber mit Ausnahme eines Mannes, der zurückkehrte, um Gott zu preisen und Jesus für seine Heilung zu danken, brachten sie ihre Dankbarkeit nicht zum Ausdruck.

Den Christlichen Wissenschaftern ist Gelegenheit geboten, ihren Dank auszusprechen. In den Mittwochabendversammlungen der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen in der ganzen Welt werden Zeugnisse über christlich-wissenschaftliche Heilungen abgelegt. So können wir unsere Aufrichtigkeit dadurch beweisen, daß wir unsere Erfahrungen mit anderen teilen und Gott unsere Ehrerbietung erweisen, indem wir Ihm für die Segnungen, die von Ihm kommen, öffentlich danken. David drückte die Dankbarkeit, die sein Herz erfüllte, in einem herrlichen dichterischen Gedanken aus, als er sagte (Ps. 103, 2): „Lobe den Herrn, meine Seele, und vergiß nicht, was er dir Gutes getan hat".

Wenn wir an Gott als die Liebe denken, wie wir in der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelehrt werden, werden wir die Gegenwart der Liebe überall um uns her immer mehr gewahr. Unser Wesen wird umgewandelt, wenn wir das Wesen Gottes als der Liebe betrachten, die Zärtlichkeit und Erbarmen ausdrückt. Um Ihm ähnlich zu werden, müssen wir frei sein von den Übeln, die uns in Knechtschaft halten, wie Haß, Neid, Argwohn, Habgier und Furcht. Wir müssen frei sein zu lieben. Wenn unser Denken von Scheinheiligkeit und unser Herz von Haß befreit ist, beginnen wir die geistige Freiheit zu erkennen, die Jesus denen verhieß, die ihm nachfolgen.

In ihrem Buche „Rückblick und Einblick" schreibt Mrs. Eddy mit Bezug auf die Einfachheit der Verfahren Jesu (S. 91): „Seine unsterblichen Lehren waren für die Schüler, die er erwählt hatte, das Brot des Lebens. Wenn er bei ihnen war, wurde ein Fischerboot zu einem Heiligtum, und die Einöde war mit heiligen Botschaften vom Allvater erfüllt. Der Hain wurde zum Hörsaal, und die Lieblingsplätze in der Natur waren die Hochschule des Messias".

Dies ist eine der vielen Wohltaten, wofür wir dankbar sein können—die Einfachheit der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Wir brauchen keine Kirchenbräuche und feierlichen Handlungen, unsere Hingebung aufzuwecken. Wir können beten, während wir arbeiten. Wir können unsern himmlischen Vater zu Hause, in der Schönheit und einfachen Würde der Gottesdienste, auf dem Felde, im Schulzimmer, im Geschäft, wo immer wir sein mögen, anbeten. Wir können Ihn anbeten und dankbar sein.

Auf dem Schlachtfeld, in der Fabrik, im schnell dahinstürmenden Flugzeug, wo immer wir sein mögen oder was für Gefahr uns drohen mag, überall umgibt uns der Segen des göttlichen Schutzes, wenn wir uns unseres Einsseins mit Gott bewußt sind. Es gibt keinen Ort, wo das Böse die Macht hat, unsere Gemeinschaft mit Gott, dem Vater, zu zerstören. Diese Gebete, die wir darbringen, stehen uns immer zur Verfügung und werden von unserem Vater erhört. Der Weg zu Ihm ist immer offen.

Uns unserer Segnungen bewußt werden, befreit uns von den mentalen Angriffen der Furcht und der Unruhe. Indem wir Gott Dank sagen, öffnen wir die Tür, die auch geistigen Reichtum einläßt. Laßt uns also mit dem Psalmisten sagen: „Lobe den Herrn, meine Seele, und vergiß nicht, was er dir Gutes getan hat"!

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

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Intimate Message: Washington

Protecting Food for Freedom ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

There are other shortages hampering the war effort besides raw materials. We are accustomed to thinking of the production of ships and planes and tanks as the prime ingredient of winning the war. We tend to become preoccupied with the problems of industrial manpower and military manpower.

But food is also a prime ingredient for winning the war—equal in importance and for some of the United Nations hard to get—food for America and food for America's valiant allies. Today there is a developing shortage of agricultural manpower which on the immediate horizon may be no larger than a man's hand but the farmer is facing an increasingly acute problem in harvesting his crops. The problem is crying for a foresight which will solve it rather than a hindsight which sometime in the future will bemoan it.

The fact is, as Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has frankly warned, farm labor is growing scarcer and scarcer.

There are areas in which the situation is already definitely critical. Western farmers are having doubts whether they will be able to bring all of their sugar crop to harvest. In other sections it is now questionable whether farmers will have sufficient help to cope with the peaks of harvesting fruits and vegetables. Cotton pickers are badly needed in the Southwest and dairy farmers in the Northeast are facing the necessity of having to reduce the size of their herds.

Other "Abundance"

Food seems plentiful but so did steel and copper and aluminum not many months ago.

The facts do not by any means justify an alarmist position. They only justify the warning observation that present abundance does not guarantee future abundance unless the developing shortage of agricultural manpower is handled with more firmness and foresight than the shortages of raw materials.

The truth of the matter is that unless there is a controlled distribution of labor there is a grave danger of such a shortage of farm help as to seriously cut into wartime farm production.

The armed services are inevitably taking more and more men. The lure of booming and prosperous cities is drawing young men from the fields and the prospect of higher wages in munitions plants is draining off agricultural workers. The farm is experiencing such mounting drafts upon its labor that the Government is now confronted with the urgency of protecting farm production from its own involuntary "slow-downs."

It is true that agricultural employment, now standing at approximately 11,700,000, has actually risen nearly 1,000,000 in the last year. But this higher agricultural employment is not in fact inconsistent with the evidence of growing farm labor shortages. The apparent inconsistency arises from the changing composition of the agricultural labor supply.

What is happening is that experienced male workers are leaving the farms for duty with the armed forces and to accept higher-paid employment in war industries. Thus the agricultural program this year is being accomplished, out of sheer necessity, by drawing much more heavily on women, children and other persons who ordinarily would not be in the labor force. This is emphasized by the fact that a large share of the increase in agricultural employment over last year has occurred among unpaid family workers, particularly women.

Draft of Manpower

The answer, as it is now seen in Washington, may well be the drafting of manpower for farm work and this would require compulsory action through the War Manpower Commission. Legislation to invest the Commission with adequate powers is being drafted.

It is also probable that an appeal for volunteer women workers would precede a compulsory draft of both men and women in order to guard the existing reservoir of industrial manpower and military manpower.

For the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Wickard's first plea is that the Government should guarantee transportation for farm workers and should safeguard their wage standards and working conditions. A little—but only a little—he said, has been done along these lines, The reason is that Congress has refused the necessary funds.

The need, however, is to move ahead before the growing scarcity of farm labor catches up with next year. There are those who suggest that at some critical and perhaps controversial points the Government is expediently waiting until after the elections but there is no evidence that the war is waiting until after the elections.

Even now shortage of labor is threatening farm production in some places while in other areas, as in Florida, farm workers are without jobs.

Secretary Wickard's appeal is: "We must act now to keep waste of farm labor from crippling the production of food for freedom."

The Country Speaks: Atlanta

Less Profanity ..... ***By Eldon R. Lindsey***

The curbing of profanity among soldiers is today being sought by some of the Army higher-ups, and according to reports, the movement is gaining headway. For some inexplicable reason, some men who as civilians seldom indulge in profane utterances take up the cursing habit with a vengeance, it seems, once they are in the armed forces.

This is not true of all men in the service, however, by any manner of means. One Army Public Relations Officer declares that he hears less profanity around his post than he used to hear around the average newspaper office when he was with one of the large news services. But, unhappily, this is not the case at all posts.

To constantly remind the men of the stand taken on this subject by the Commander in Chief of the first United States Army—the one that won the freedom in 1781 which we are now fighting to preserve—many Army bulletin boards carry the following order, issued by Gen. George Washington:

"The General is sorry to inform that the foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing, a vice heretofore little known in an American Army, is growing into fashion. He hopes the officers will, by example as well as influence, endeavor to check it, that we can have little hope of the blessing of Heaven on our arms if we insult it by our impiety and folly. Added to this, it is a vice so mean and low, without any temptation, that every man of sense and character detests and despises it. G. Washington."

Many camp newspapers reprint this order from time to time, and this writer knows of at least one instance where it had its effect for good. The incident occurred among a squadron of volunteers for a parachute battalion. The boys agreed among themselves that not one of them would disgrace his company by taking the name of the Lord in vain. If one was heard to break this Commandment, he would be given six blows on the fleshy part of the shoulder by his comrades. This was their own way of disciplining themselves, and while it might seem crude to some, it worked. They showed in this way that they knew they could not pray to God for their success under arms and expect their prayers to be answered, while they were at the same time breaking one of the ten "Thou Shalt Nots."

Shortly after the above order by General Washington was posted on the bulletin board of a Southern antiaircraft training center, a lieutenant colonel at this camp made the following statement, "Since that bulletin was posted I have noticed a decided decline in the use of profanity by Army men. I think it actually has made the soldiers realize what an unnecessary practice cursing is."

Some theorists say that the lack of feminine influence among any all-male group tends to break down moral rectitude and encourages profanity. Others declare that some men use profanity to cover up a lack of vocabulary with which to express themselves. Still others believe that men fall into this habit to give the impression of bravery that in most cases amounts only to bravado. But whatever the cause, General Washington certainly hit the nail on the head when he said that ". . . every man of sense and character detests and despises it." The thinking soldier, from private to general, is today, by precept as well as example, showing that he is taking this command seriously.

To Change the Subject:

Are War Memorials Necessary Now or Ever? ..... ***By Grace Miller***

Fine, Mr. Herbert Granholm! I think "you have something there." But let's not stop with the one old Spanish War cannon outside your window in Jersey City. Let's melt down all the cannon from past wars that are decorating public parks and memorial buildings in this country. Let's put these old cannon back to work in modern form, to win this war and thus end wars forever.

In "Our Readers Say" column in this newspaper recently, Mr. Granholm lauded the salvaging of tin cans, washing and flattening them so they can be melted to make war weapons, but said that outside his window in Jersey City, N. J., facing a public park, is an iron cannon commemorating Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila Bay. The cannon has 15,000 pounds of iron in it, Mr. Granholm said, and he wants to know if it can't be put to better use.

You're right, Mr. Granholm. That's a tidy bit of scrap iron—15,000 pounds. And, mister, think of the thousands upon thousand of tons of scrap iron in all the old cannon displayed in public squares and parks throughout the nation!

Pyramid of Cannon Balls

Of course we've cherished such cannon. They're reminders of victories won in the past, victories for freedom, justice, and right—cannon from the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and World War No. I. I remember two old cannons on the Court House lawn in a small town where I lived as a child. They had seen action in the Civil War. Once, someone lifted me up so I could sit on one of them and survey the world beneath. Beside each cannon was a small pyramid of round black cannon balls (like huge candy jawbreakers).

But though we cherish the courage and bravery, the standing-for-the-right that those cannon represent, don't they lead us a bit, too, to think that wars are inevitable—a sort of "We've had them before and we'll have them again" thought? At any rate, such relics of past wars could go a long way toward helping win this one and putting an end to wars forever.

Hope of End of Wars

There's a railroad in Chicago that has hung red, white and blue buckets on its switch engines. Switchmen and other yardmen stop their work to pick up pieces of scrap iron lying alongside the tracks, an iron bolt here, an iron spike there, and toss them into the buckets. It's scrap for Uncle Sam, to help him make more guns to free the world of war and tyranny. Well, one old war cannon has more iron in it than is in thousands of railroad spikes, and we can't afford to overlook it.

And let's not save any cannon for parks and courthouse lawns after this war. Let's go all-out to fight this war to a finish, and then see to it that we have a peace this time that is lasting—a peace so great that it will wipe out even the memory of war.

U. S. Military Police No Longer Regarded 'Villains'

First duty of Uncle Sam's M. P.'s of today is a soldier—Now over 50 battalions on duty.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Uncle Sam's stalwart M. P.'s—his Military Police—no longer are the hard-boiled "tough hombres" or "villains" they were known as in World War I. In those days, they broke up too many good times to gain many strong admirers.

Today, they're still plenty "tough"—but it's trained toughness. And, contrary to general popular assumption, an M. P. today does more than to round up a few straggling "whooper - uppers" who may have digressed a little too far afield while on an evening's leave from camp.

An M. P. is, first of all, a soldier. Perhaps the War Department best describes his duties in an official way: "To aid the Nation's civil population in event of Axis-inspired disturbances, fires, floods, riots, and other emergencies."

His familiar blue and white arm band makes the M. P. a marked man among soldiers as well as civilians. Because of this, his training stresses a high state of discipline, military bearing, and appearance.

Important Tasks

Certain it is, the members of the more than so battalions of crack Military Police now on duty in various parts of the United States perform far more important tasks than the mere policing of theater districts, public parks, and other places where off-duty service men might gather.

Z-1, or Zone of Interior Military Police battalions—each not less than 650 strong in manpower, and increasingly well-equipped in firepower—are at the service of important commanders in designated areas, to prevent damage to any vital facilities or installations, by agents, servants, or soldiers of the enemy, whether in uniform or not.

An observant traveler may see the M. P. at his work, perhaps at a lonesome outpost, or by some mighty bridge—or at some plant—sometimes at a huge war-production factory, sometimes by a canal, or a particular section of shoreline.

These so-called "non-combat" forces are stationed in and near vital spots throughout the Nation. Some even have been assigned to duty overseas. And wherever they are, they are ready for "combat" on the slightest provocation. Their mobile equipment makes them readily available for any area where trouble may be brewing.

Each battalion is headed by a lieutenant colonel, and operates directly under the commanding general of the Service Command to which it may be assigned. The provost marshal general, in turn, exercises supervisory command over the entire organization.

In the First Service Command—formerly known as the First Corps Area, and comprising the New England States—the first two battalions of M. P.'s were trained at Camp Edwards. The units are made up of men carefully selected not only because they are more mature—they must be more than 28—but for their physical ability to do the rugged type of work to which they are assigned. They must be at least 5ft. 9in. tall, must weigh at least 165 pounds, and must have a high I. Q.

Training Center

To expedite the formation of the important Z-I battalions, a training center for green men was established at Niantic, Conn., where the Army took over the Connecticut State Military Reservation. There, the men undergo 13 weeks' basic training, after which many of them are transferred to the Breakheart Reservation at Melrose, Mass. At present, there are several battalions of trained M. P.'s in the New England area, and these will be augmented as the training of new personnel continues.

Among their duties, the Military Police officers are charged to some degree with the task of protecting vital installations, such as important bridges, power houses, airports, factories, radio stations, public utilities, and the like.

Tactical M. P. units—distinct from these Zone of Interior units—also are assigned to forces in the field. Here, their tasks include traffic control and road information during the movement of troops into battle; the collection of stragglers in combat; some care and control of prisoners of war in combat theaters; the control of civilians in the theater of operations; the protection of military property and communications; law enforcement in occupied areas; and cooperation with civil police in such areas.

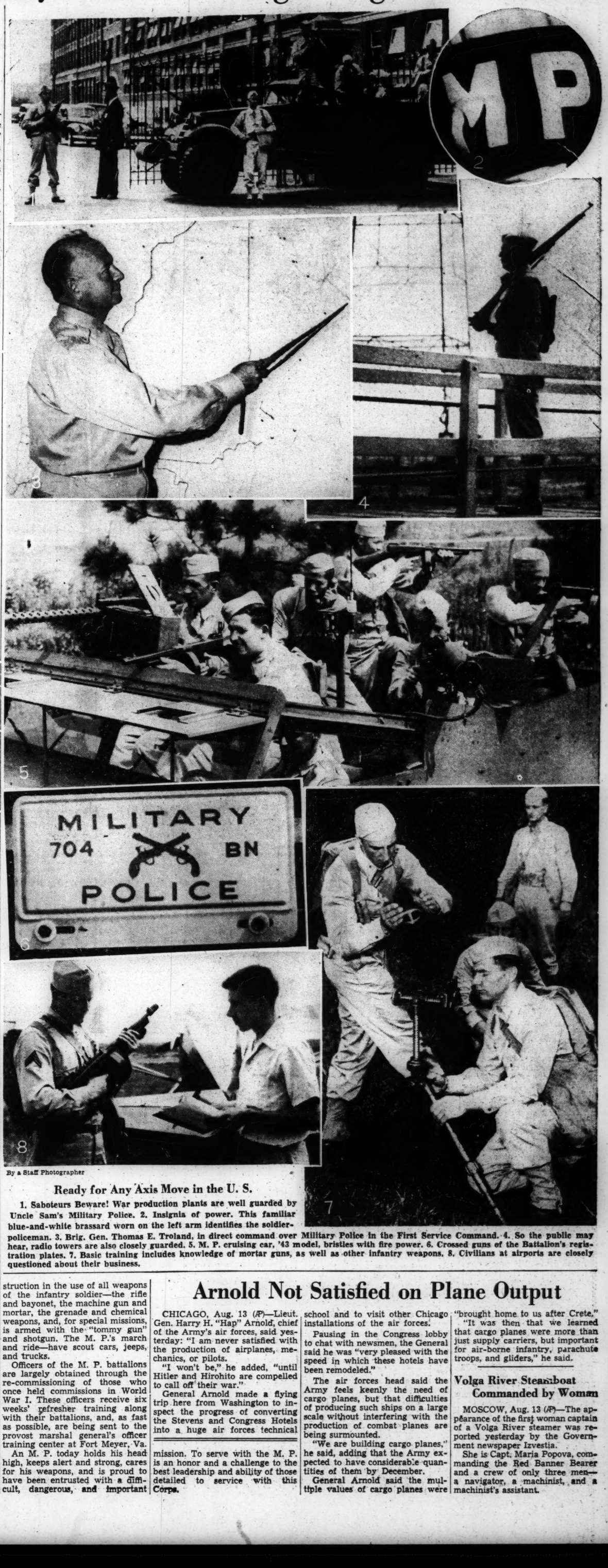
Trained M. P.'s are ready at once, when other forces fail or are lacking, to drive out invaders, armed fifth columnists, or saboteurs. They are prepared to fight an army which carries no banners, which works secretly, silently, biding its time for a sudden crippling blow at the sources of Uncle Sam's weapons and supplies.

Can Use All Weapons

According to Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland, in direct command over the Military Police in the First Service Command, under Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, each man has received intensive instruction in the use of all weapons of the infantry soldier—the rifle and bayonet, the machine gun and mortar, the grenade and chemical weapons, and, for special missions, is armed with the "tommy gun" and shotgun. The M. P.'s march and ride—have scout cars, jeeps, and trucks.

Officers of the M. P. battalions are largely obtained through the re-commissioning of those who once held commissions in World War I. These officers receive six weeks' refresher training along with their battalions, and, as fast as possible, are being sent to the provost marshal general's officer training center at Fort Meyer, Va.

An M. P. today holds his head high, keeps alert and strong, cares for his weapons, and is proud to have been entrusted with a difficult, dangerous, and important mission. To serve with the M. P. is an honor and a challenge to the best leadership and ability of those detailed to service with this Corps.



By a Staff Photographer

Ready for Any Axis Move in the U. S.

1. Saboteurs Beware! War production plants are well guarded by Uncle Sam's Military Police. 2. Insignia of power. This familiar blue-and-white brassard worn on the left arm identifies the soldier-policeman. 3. Brig. Gen. Thomas E. Troland, in direct command over Military Police in the First Service Command. 4. So the public may hear, radio towers are also closely guarded. 5. M. P. cruising car, '43 model, bristles with fire power. 6. Crossed guns of the Battalion's registration plates. 7. Basic training includes knowledge of mortar guns, as well as other infantry weapons. 8. Civilians at airports are closely questioned about their business.

Arnold Not Satisfied on Plane Output

CHICAGO, Aug. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Harry H. "Hap" Arnold, chief of the Army's air forces, said yesterday: "I am never satisfied with the production of airplanes, mechanics, or pilots.

"I won't be," he added, "until Hitler and Hirohito are compelled to call off their war."

General Arnold made a flying trip here from Washington to inspect the progress of converting the Stevens and Congress Hotels into a huge air forces technical school and to visit other Chicago installations of the air forces.

Pausing in the Congress lobby to chat with newsmen, the General said he was "very pleased with the speed in which these hotels have been remodeled."

The air forces head said the Army feels keenly the need of cargo planes, but that difficulties of producing such ships on a large scale without interfering with the production of combat planes are being surmounted.

"We are building cargo planes," he said, adding that the Army expected to have considerable quantities of them by December.

General Arnold said the multiple values of cargo planes were "brought home to us after Crete."

"It was then that we learned that cargo planes were more than just supply carriers, but important for air-borne infantry, parachute troops, and gliders," he said.

Volga River Steamboat Commanded by Woman

MOSCOW, Aug. 13 (AP)—The appearance of the first woman captain of a Volga River steamer was reported yesterday by the Government newspaper Izvestia.

She is Capt. Maria Popova, commanding the Red Banner Bearer and a crew of only three men—a navigator, a machinist, and a machinist's assistant.

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1942 volume to date	62,475,187
1941 volume to date	86,683,889

Market Trend Obscure; Air Shares Gain

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Trend obscurity ruled in today's stock market despite a slightly more cheerful turn in the Far Pacific war news.

While the battle of the Solomons seemed to be going well for the Allies, and signs of a little resistance by Russian forces were observed, both speculative and investment timidity was almost as pronounced as in the past several weeks.

The fact that low-priced issues, most of which were narrow, accounted for a large portion of the turnover of around 250,000 shares, was none too encouraging for technicians who lean to the idea this sort of leadership is hardly bullish.

The list was terribly uneven at the start and, in the final hour, with few exceptions, minor gains and losses were pretty well split. Air transports did better than others, recovering from the mild relapse of the previous session. Pan American Airways edged into new high ground for the year. American Airlines and Eastern Air Lines got up about a point each. U. S. Rubber preferred also touched a new 1942 top. Conversely, Eastman Kodak dropped more than 2 in belated response to the reduced dividend.

Doing moderately well most of the day were U. S. Steel, Santa Fe, Anaconda, Montgomery Ward, International Paper & Power common and preferred, American Can and Philip Morris.

Homestake mining dipped, with shifting of labor from gold mining properties to more important war work stressed. Falterers included Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem, American Telephone and Woolworth. Among the livelier small-priced stocks were Warner Bros., Consolidated Oil, Aviation Corp., Graham-Paige, Marine Midland and International Mercantile Marine.

Receiving intermittent support in the Curb were Brewster Aero, Creole Petroleum and American Cyanamid "B". Backward tendencies were shown by Aluminum Ltd., Niagara Hudson Power and United Wall Paper.

Rails Lead Bond Activity

More active issues held or extended their minor gains toward the close in the bond market today, second-grade rails, as usual, setting the pace.

The few scattered losses were chalked up on small trades.

Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '52 and International Hydro Electric 6s both moved higher in good volume among utilities.

Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F" Northern Pacific 6s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, and New York, New Haven & Hartford consolidated 6s were on the plus side.

Trading in foreign bonds was quiet with values mixed. Uruguay adjustments rose on fair turnover. United States Treasuries were quiet and steady.

Canadian Crop Conditions Seen Well Maintained

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported that crop conditions in the eastern provinces and British Columbia were well maintained during July and that "substantial gains in yield prospects" occurred during the month in the prairie provinces.

In its summary of field crop conditions at July 31 the bureau said:

"The spring wheat crop at 149 per cent of average is giving promise of yields comparable with the best ever experienced in western Canada. Similarly, the outlook for feed grains is particularly promising.

"For Canada as a whole, the July 31 condition of oats at 111 per cent and of barley at 112 per cent represent the most promising prospects for these crops ever recorded at this time of the year. The spring rye and flaxseed crops are also well above average.

"The condition of fodder crops was fairly well maintained in the eastern provinces during July and they now are showing much better promise than a year ago. In the prairie provinces these crops made excellent gains during the month.

"Potatoes have likewise made better progress than a year ago in the eastern provinces, excepting New Brunswick, and in the west they are doing exceptionally well."

Production of fall wheat in Ontario was estimated at 23,997,000 bushels, with a record yield of 31.7 bushels an acre, the bureau said. Fall rye production for all Canada was placed at 19,381,000 bushels, more than double last year's crop. The finest cutting of alfalfa yielded 1,841,000 tons, compared with 1,393,000 tons in 1941.

Field crops prospects in British Columbia were unchanged from a month ago and "generally excellent."

Stocks Generally Firm in London

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Stock market prices held generally firm today, the industrial section improving at times with investment inquiry and British funds closing steady.

South American issues were irregular. Oils managed minor gains and kaffirs continued their uptrend. Copper and diamond issues were generally steady. Home rails closed firm in quiet dealings.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	45	45	45	A'g 11
48¾	41½	Acme Sti (3)	1	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	A'g 12
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	3	6½	6½	6½	
21	18¾	Adams-Mil (1)	2	21	21	21	A'g 11
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Cp	12	⅛	¼	¼	A'g 12
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 4
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 11
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅜
22¾	16	Alleg L $1.20e	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
5½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	2	4	4	4	A'g 11
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	131¾	121⅝	131¾	— ¼
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10	10	10	Jul 24
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	A'g 12
6⅛	4	Allied St .45e	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	67	67	67	Jul 30
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	6	23½	23½	23½	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
1½	¾	Amal Leather	1	¾	¾	¾	A'g 7
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ⅛k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
57	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	55¼	54⅛	55¼	+ ¾
23⅝	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	1	19	19	19	A'g 12
48¾	25¼	Am Air 1½pg	13	38	37½	37¾	+ ½
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 22
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	2	24½	24½	24½	A'g 10
17⅞	11⅜	Am Cable & R	2	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
70½	56⅝	Am Can 2¾e	6	66	65¾	66	+1
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	A'g 12
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	1	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	58	57¾	58	+ ½
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	107	107	107	Jul 27
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	88	88	88	+ ¼
5½	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 6
22¾	14¼	AmCSug 1⅓e	6	16½	16⅜	16⅜	A'g 10
10⅝	8⅞	Am Distill	1	10¾	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Am Ecaus TII	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 5
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	1	4	4	4	
22	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	½	⅛	½	+ ⅛
24½	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	3	24½	24	24½	+ ⅜
28¼	18⅞	AFPS7pf1.05k	11	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+1⅜
2⅜	1½	Am & F P 2pf	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	A'g 3
32	25½	Am-H SS 1⅓e	8	30½	29¾	30½	+1½
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Las	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
36	33⅛	Am HL pf (3)	1	34	34	34	Jul 17
49¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	*1	48¾	48	48¾	+ 1⅛
2	1⅛	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 11
31½	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	A'g 6
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	Am Inv III .80	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	A'g 12
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	—1¼
11⅛	9½	Am M&F .40e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	A'g 8
5¼	4	Am M & Met	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 12
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	15	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf2⅛k	3	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
22	12½	APLS5pf2.19k	4	13¾	13½	13¾	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	17	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	*4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	A'g 12
5¾	3¾	Am Seat ½e	5	9¼	9	9¼	A'g 12
45	35½	Am Smelt (2)	2	38	37¾	38	+ ⅛
47	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144½	144½	144½	+ ½
35	29	Am Snuff2.20e	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 12
20⅞	16⅜	Am Sti F 1⅓	6	18¼	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	6	10½	10½	10½	A'g 10
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	2	9½	9½	9½	A'g 5
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅜
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	3	85⅝	85½	85½	A'g 11
21¾	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	22⅝	22	22	+ ¼
34¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	8	117	116⅝	117	+ ⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	4	40⅜	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	7	42	42	42	— ⅜
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134	134	134	A'g 12
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
28½	22	Am Visc 1⅓e	16	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ½
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2¾	2⅞	2⅞	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42	42	42	A'g 6
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4	4	4	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	+ ¾
5⅞	3½	AzoZinc L&S	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf 3¾k	1	43	43	43	A'g 5
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1⅓e)	20	26⅛	25¾	26⅛	+ ½
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	2	15	15	15	+ ¼
10	7⅜	Andes Copp ⅓e	4	9	9	9	Jul 23
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 5
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	2	32	32	32	A'g 7
111⅝	107⅜	Arm Del pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	
4⅛	2¾	Armour III	1	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	3	53	52½	53	+ ½
66	50	Arm III pf	1	50	50	50	A'g 1
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	6	26⅝	26	26⅜	+ ¾
20⅝	18¾	Borden Co .90e	*4	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
48¾	41½	Borg-War .80e	19	25¼	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅝
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	30	30	30	
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	A'g 10
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B1½e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	2	18⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	28¼	28⅛	28¼	A'g 5
43	30	Bristol-M1¼e	1	36½	36½	36½	A'g 12
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 1
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	A'g 12
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	4	7¾	7½	7¾	A'g 11
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	Jul 20
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
7½	6	Budd Wh(⅓e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	A' g 1
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	A'g 11
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	A'g 8
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	*2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¾
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Jul 25
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	5	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	2¾	2¼	2¼	
6¼	5	Butler Bros	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
21½	19⅜	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	A'g 1
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	11	3	2⅞	3	A'g 10
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	11	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ½e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
51½	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	+ ¾
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	5	⅛	½	½	A'g 12
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	11	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	32	32	32	
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 4
27¾	22½	Carpen S 1⅓e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	A'g 5
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	*1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 11
72	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	68	68	68	A'g 12
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	*3	35¾	35¼	35¼	
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ⅛	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	2	16	16	16	A'g 12
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	1	1½	1½	1½	A'g 12
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	A'g 8
18	11	Cen Violetta 1e	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 12
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 1
32¼	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	30	30	30	+ ⅜
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 10
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	1	16	16	16	A' g 8
17	14⅜	Champ Pa ½e	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jul 25
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 29
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	9	31	30⅞	31	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	93¾	93¾	93¾	A'g 6
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	16	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	9	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
5⅞	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼pg	1	5½	5½	5½	A'g 7
17½	12	Chi Pn T 1½pe	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	A'g 6
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46	46	46	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11¼	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 12
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	36	60¼	59½	60	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 8
34½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	12	32	31⅝	32	+1
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	A'g 7
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	38	38	38	+ ½
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 8
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	A'g 11
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59½	59½	59½	A'g 11
15	11½	Colgate-P ½	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A' g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 12
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	4	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅞
8⅜	5½	Columbia Pict	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
30	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30	30	30	A' g 3
74	51	Colum Carb 2a	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
22½	16½	Coml Credit 3	3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
101	91½	Coml C pf 4¾	2	98	98	98	+1
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	9	26½	26⅜	26½	
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	103½	103½	103½	—1½
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv..30e	6	9	8⅞	9	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	41⅛	Com & Sou pf	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	6	2	2	2	A' g 5
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	5	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½pg	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
7⅞	4½	Cons Cop .10e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	14	13	12⅞	12⅞	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	86¾	86½	86½	—1
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A' g 4
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	A'g 6
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46	46	46	A'g 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 4
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11¼	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 12
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	36	60¼	59½	60	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	A'g 8
34½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	12	32	31⅝	32	+1
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	A'g 7
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	38	38	38	+ ½
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 8
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	A'g 11
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59½	59½	59½	A'g 11
15	11½	Colgate-P ½	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A' g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A'g 12
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	4	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅞
8⅜	5½	Columbia Pict	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
30	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30	30	30	A' g 3
74	51	Colum Carb 2a	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
22½	16½	Coml Credit 3	3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
101	91½	Coml C pf 4¼	2	98	98	98	+1
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	9	26½	26⅜	26½	
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	103½	103½	103½	—1½
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv..30e	6	9	8⅞	9	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	41⅛	Com & Sou pf	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	6	2	2	2	A' g 5
16½	12½	Congoleum-N 1	5	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅛
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	9¾	Cons Cig 1½pg	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
7⅞	4½	Cons Cop .10e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	14	13	12⅞	12⅞	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	3	86¾	86½	86½	—1
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A' g 4
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	2	35	35	35	A' g 6
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	46	46	46	A' g 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A' g 4
⅜	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	
11¾	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11	11	11	Jul 27
13¾	11¼	Chickasha (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A' g 12
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾e	36	60¼	59½	60	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	A' g 8
34½	28	Clark Eq 1½e	12	32	31⅝	32	+1
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	A' g 7
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	5	38	38	38	+ ½
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A' g 8
80½	56½	Coca-Cola2¼e	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	A' g 11
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	59½	59½	59½	A' g 11
15	11½	Colgate-P ½	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	A' g 5
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¾
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	A' g 12
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .90e	2	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ⅛
13½	8¾	Col Br B .60e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
54	32	Col G&E pfA 6	4	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅞
8⅜	5½	Columbia Pict	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
30	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30	30	30	A' g 3
74	51	Colum Carb 2a	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
22½	16½	Coml Credit 3	3	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
101	91½	Coml C pf 4¼	2	98	98	98	+1
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	9	26½	26⅜	26½	
105	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	103½	103½	103½	—1½
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv..30e	6	9	8⅞	9	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	11	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	41⅛	Com & Sou pf	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ¼
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	6	2	2	2

Commerce and Finance

NAM Plan Recommends $35,200,000,000 Tax Bill for 1943

Business and Industry

Rubber Expert Denies Patent Pool Charges

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Richard J. Dearborn, who came to the Government from the Texas Company as technical consultant in the synthetic rubber program, denied flatly before a Senate Committee yesterday a charge that he had conspired to keep the rubber production in the hands of a "German-American" patent pool.

Mr. Dearborn, consultant of the Rubber Reserve Company, a Federal agency, appeared at his own request before the patents committee to defend himself against accusations made last week by C. R. Starnes, an independent oil operator of Texas.

Mr. Starnes had testified that Mr. Dearborn, with Frank A. Howard of the Standard Oil Development Company, had conspired to "stop the production effort of any group not a member" of the Catalytic Company (New Jersey) and the great I. G. Farbenindustrie Chemical Trust of Germany.

Dearborn Replies

In reply to this and other charges, Mr. Dearborn declared that he never had "any part in any conspiracy . . . in favor of any oil company or companies," was never prejudiced or biased "either against or in favor of any company or group of companies" and had done all in his power to promote the development of the synthetic rubber program.

Under questioning as to what might have prompted Mr. Starnes' charges, Mr. Dearborn said Mr. Starnes, who represented six independent Texas oil operators, was "very disappointed because we could not see our way clear to recommend his proposal" that the group receive contracts to produce butadiene for conversion into synthetic rubber.

Mr. Dearborn testified that neither he nor the Texas Company "ever had any negotiations or contracts regarding synthetic rubber . . . with Germany or other foreign countries, nor with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, nor any other American or foreign company."

The Texas company had negotiated for patent rights in the C. R. A. group, Mr. Dearborn said, but the negotiations were ended by Germany's declaration of war on the United States, when Standard broke off relations with I. G. Farbenindustrie and acquired all its patents. Previously, he said, the Texas Company had some discussions on patent licenses with I. G., "but never closed any deal."

Mr. Dearborn was so sweeping in his denial of Mr. Starnes' statements as "entirely false, despicable and unwarranted" that Senator Lucas (D) of Illinois said, "When a witness comes before the committee and makes such charges under oath, assassinating a man's character as Mr. Starnes did, I believe the committee is entitled to do something about it."

LONDON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Certain criticisms by the United States Senate's Truman committee on the rubber shortage were described as "rather less than fair" in a report released yesterday by Sir John Hay, chairman of the United Sua Betong Rubber Estates, Ltd.

In a statement to the stockholders of his firm, Sir John charged that two organizations—the International Rubber Regulation Committee and the Dutch Rubber Producers—had been singled out by the Truman Committee as monopolies without evidence called in their behalf.

Denies Contention

He denied the Senate group's contention that the International Regulations Committee attempted to make monopolistic profits for far eastern producers at the expense of the United States, thus crippling efforts to accumulate a rubber stockpile.

Sir John was a member of the IRC when it was sent to the United States in 1940 to discuss American defense needs.

Describing the IRC's goal as a stable price for rubber, the report continued:

"We kept the price at a level which was barely profitable to the average producer. . . . Had American manufacturers chosen to increase their stocks rather than decrease them, more rubber would have been readily released at a moderate price level."

U. S. to Find Technically Trained Men for Industries

WASHINGTON (AP)—Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said business establishments engaged in war production would be provided chemists, engineers, metallurgists and other professional and scientifically trained men without "raids" on the staffs of universities.

The United States Employment Service, Mr. McNutt said, would attempt to place only those persons who are now unemployed or not engaged in work essential to the war effort.

"Scientifically trained men and women who are now engaged as educators in colleges and universities are already performing services that may be regarded as vital," Mr. McNutt commented. "Industry should not expect to get its technically trained personnel from such sources, although many faculty members have volunteered for war industry work during vacation periods."

Representatives of the employment service have been directed to find out how many technically trained employees war production plants will require through 1943.

Responsibility for Patent Law Loopholes Put on Trust Group

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — As Thurman Arnold and the Bone Patent Committee again make broad their phylacteries and revive their demonstrations of stage-managed indignation over the alleged abuse of patents in the war effort, it is in order to relate the story of how Mr. Arnold's Anti-Trust Division is itself responsible for the fact that the patent law still allows loopholes for the use of patents to hold up the war.

In the Spring of last year the Patent Office sent two identical patent bills up to Capitol Hill, entitled, respectively, H. R. 3360 or the Kramer bill, and the identical "Bone Bill" in the Senate.

These bills were designed to remove the last possibility that patents might obstruct the war program—then called the "defense program." In brief they laid down the rule that War, Navy, or the WPB (then the OPM) might stop any infringement suit pending in the courts, and require that the Court itself fix a reasonable royalty and permit the infringer to continue infringing, so to speak, but with a license from the patentowner. Army, Navy, or OPM were merely required to find that such action was necessary to defense.

The effect would have been automatically to permit infringement of any patent by any manufacturer at the behest of the armed services or the war authorities. The proposal went well beyond the Acts of 1910 and 1918, which merely suspended the patent laws as they apply to manufacture directly for the Government. H. R. 3360 would presumably have applied in, for instance, the recent case in which New Jersey Zinc is charged with having refused to license its fractionating process, and the case in which Winthrop Chemical is alleged to have refused licenses to manufacture its stabrine, a substitute for quinine.

Hearings were held by the House Patent Committee in February and March on the bill. But it was never voted out. There were two reasons.

First reason was that nobody appeared able to cite any tangible reason for such a bill. In other words, nobody cited any illustrations of real patent obstacles to defense. Army didn't. Navy didn't. The Patent Office which submitted the bill couldn't. It could only argue for its bill as "insurance" lest such obstacles should somehow sometime develop. The Anti-Trust couldn't, or at least didn't cite any patent obstructions.

Substitute Bill

The second reason was that Anti-Trust suddenly interjected itself into the situation with a substitute bill. It was much more drastic, much less reasonable. It was, in fact, the recent S. 2491, which Anti-Trust had for two years after TNEC allowed to lie on the shelf. And the Committee, apparently confused like a customer on whom an inexperienced salesman urges two different styles of suits, finally decided to vote out neither bill—the Patent Office's H. R. 3360 or Anti-Trust's suddenly resurrected S. 2491.

The position of Anti-Trust was odd. For, two days before it proposed its own bill, Thurman Arnold had testified on H. R. 3360. And he said: ". . . I do not feel myself competent to testify as to the purely patent aspects of the patent law. I step in to prevent the unreasonable use of a patent to restrain trade, and it is not my particular function to determine how the patents should be granted. Therefore I cannot testify as an expert on that.

"However, I would say that I am in favor of this bill. I think it would clear up many of the situations. In fact, I think it would clear up practically all of the situations with which we are dealing."

So H. R. 3360 died in Committee. And Senator Bone dropped his companion bill.

And since that time nothing has been done to correct the situation except the airing of synthetic indignation about synthetic rubber before and by the Bone Patent Committee.

It now appears that the two bills the Bone Committee has been theoretically discussing this Spring—S. 2491 and S. 2303—were just too wild even for Senator Bone to put through his own committee. So Anti-Trust now has a new substitute bill which is more reasonable. Mr. Arnold put the case for it in a day of testimony on July 31.

Four Major Points

Anti-Trust's new bill has four major points, as follows:

First, it would permit Anti-Trust to intervene in any private patent infringement suit. This would be something like the SEC authority to intervene as "friend of the court" in Chapter X bankruptcy proceedings, or the Attorney General's right to intervene in civil suits involving constitutional questions.

Second, it would require the filing of all patent licenses, sales, assignments, etc., with Anti-Trust. This would, among other things, put the details of all patent cross-licensing systems, good or bad, on the public record.

Third, the bill would prohibit use of patents to unreasonably limit or suppress competition in interstate trade. This would be an amendment to the Sherman Act. Included among unlawful acts would be "unreasonable refusal to license." This would amount to a back-door system of compulsory licensing. But, patent owners might consult with Anti-Trust, before suing for infringement. If their policy was O.K.'d by Anti-Trust, they would be freed of criminal liabilities.

Fourth, the bill would let Anti-Trust, in a patent defense under the Sherman Act, attack the validity of the patent. This would be aimed at the use of wobbly patents merely as an evasion of the Sherman Act—an apparently frequent policy.

Here again, however, Anti-Trust stands in its own light, on its own shoe-laces. Progressive members of the patent bar see little inherently unsound in these proposals, in themselves. The shadow of administrative law has been hovering over the patent system for some time. It is mighty hard to make a case against the public filing of all agreements and contracts involving patents. And a competent and honest government agency could do considerable good by kicking to pieces patents which are being kept alive through what amounts to connivance between owners and licensees, merely to evade the Sherman bans on price-fixing and quota systems.

But the stumbling block is Thurman Arnold and the Anti-Trust Division. The Division had signally distinguished itself, so far as the patent bar is concerned, by inept and almost malicious handling of problems of patent legislation. Almost anybody in Washington would be preferable to Anti-Trust from the patent bar's point of view as an administrative authority in connection with patents.

Picturesque Phases

Mr. Arnold's very testimony for the bill, on July 31, was indication of why the patent bar feels this way. Full of picturesque phrases like "umbrella patents" and "patent blitzkriegs" and "accordion patents," each of which in point of fact actually does describe a form of patent abuse in existence now and here, it was nevertheless similarly studded with inaccuracies and oversweeping statements. It repeated the myth about the Dzuz patent, thoroughly exploded before the Committee by Dzuz and his attorney last May. It repeated as established facts the Anti-Trust mythology about patent blocs in aluminum, magnesium, synthetic rubber and cemented tungsten carbide. It ended a review of the General Electric bulb case with the remark that "the cases discussed above are of course illegal," whereas they are of course entirely legal, having been explicitly approved by the Supreme Court in 1926. Mr. Arnold is trying to get this decision reversed, and may very well succeed, but his throw-away phrase "of course" seems somewhat contemptuous of the intelligence of the federal judge now considering the exhibits submitted to him at Trenton last June in the bulb case.

Furthermore, the patent bar has what seems like a valid argument, that if a government agency is to be given such administrative power in connection with the patent law, then the proper agency is "of course" the Patent Office, not Anti-Trust.

(To be continued.)

Airplanes of Paper Envisioned As Metal Shortage Continues

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Airplanes of paper are envisioned by the McDonnell Aircraft Corporation as a partial answer to the industry's critical shortage of aluminum and steel.

The company announced its engineers had completed successful experiments using laminated paper plastic in the manufacture of wings tips, rudders, elevators, ailerons and other parts.

An experimental wing tip made of the plastic was lighter and 40 per cent stronger than aluminum, withstanding 2,800 pounds of weight in a test, the company said.

The new material was described as having a smooth surface, eliminating finishing and coating processes, greater resistance to abrasion and denting than aluminum, uniformity and adaptability to curved and tapering forms without special treatment.

It can be molded at less pressure than required for other plastics, using cheaper zinc alloy dies instead of the expensive steel dies used in aluminum fabrication.

The experiments were carried out in co-operation with a large plastics manufacturer, a paper company and the pulp and paper section of the United States forest products laboratory.

The company is ready to go into production on the plastic parts, and, like youngsters who sail paper planes, pilots soon may be flying on paper.

Sylvania Electric New Name for Lamp Concern

NEW YORK, (AP) — Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., has been selected by stockholders as the new name of the Hygrade Sylvania Corp., manufacturer of incandescent lamps, radio tubes and fluorescent lighting products.

Walter E. Poor, executive vice-president, said the change would clarify the company's position in its own trade circles and its relations with the public and described the step as "going deeper than a mere change in corporate name."

The concern's eight plants are located in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

StateChambers Join the NAM On Sales Tax

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Associated State Chambers of Commerce joined the National Association of Manufacturers today in urging the Senate Finance Committee to write a sales tax into the revenue bill.

Appearing in behalf of the state chambers, Arnold A. Baar of Chicago recommended a retail sales levy, a 35 per cent limit on normal and surtax assessments on corporations and a post-war rebote of all excess profits taxes over 80 per cent.

The NAM program, outlined by J. Cheever Cowdin of New York in advance of his testimony before the committee, called for the raising of $35,200,000,000 in federal revenues in 1943, and the bolstering of the Government's financial structure by a $2,000,000,000 slash in non-war expenditures.

Urges Sales Tax

The NAM suggested an 8 per cent sales tax and called for heavy increase in corporate and individual income levies, but urged that the combined normal and surtax levies on business be held to 40 uer cent instead of the 45 per cent previously voted by the House.

Mr. Baar told the committee the chambers, which he said included 25 state and two regional organizations, believed that business "cannot possibly produce the additional revenue requested by the treasury and survive."

For that reason he said his organization favored a retail sales tax. He asked also for technical changes in the methods of determining excess profits, for repeal of the capital stock tax and for a 20 per cent tax allowance for individuals tnd corporations for the purchase of non-interest bearing government bonds.

H. E. Bowman, of Seattle, Wash., told the Finance Committee in a faltering voice that the pending revenue bill "probably would end the existence" of the Boeing Aircraft Corp., which manufactures "Flying Fortresses" and other military aircraft.

Asserting that the Boeing Company, of which he is treasurer, would have to turn over 88.75 per cent of its net profits in taxes if the bill becomes law, Mr. Bowman said:

"I am here to plead with you for the life of this company because in our opinion this tax bill, if passed in its present form, will probably end its existence. I say this with all seriousness."

Mr. Bowman testified he had been urged by members of the Senate Defense Investigating Committee to protest against provisions of the revenue measure. He said that because Boeing had suffered heavy losses during the base period of 1936-39 while it was developing the Flying Fortress and other craft, and because it could claim only a low invested capital credit 96.6 per cent of its net income would be subjected to toe pooposed 90 per cent excess profits tax.

"It is curious that I should be here to plead for the life of this company at a time when in Seattle the company and its employees are being given the Army-Navy Production Efficiency Award," Mr. Bowman said.

Victim of Circumstances

The Boeing official said his company was "the victim of the fact that its Flying Fortress was so highly regarded by the air corps that we were not permitted to sell it abroad." He said so far as he knew this was the only military aircraft in this category.

The Boeing company was requested "by high Government officials," he said, not to sell the design rights of one of its largest commercial planes to a foreign buyer and refrained from doing so "even though there was not then in existence any law by which the sale could have been prevented."

"Thus," he declared, "this company is now being penalized for having developed outstanding airplanes and for having co-operated with the government."

The witness declared that any renegotiation of military contracts downward would be "extremely serious, if not disastrous" for his company.

Mr. Bowman said it was "barely possible" that Boeing could qualify under some relief provisions of the bill, but insisted that if it were forced to pay the full tax and then petition for relief, its operating funds would be seriously reduced.

To support the plea for a sales tax, Mr. Cowdin pointed out "the people in 22 states and two of the largest cities comprising half the population" already pay such taxes.

"About all the ingredients of a runaway inflation are with us now," Mr. Cowdin declared, "and we can no longer afford to hide our heads in the sand. We must take drastic action.

"A sales tax will be one step in that direction, and we urge consideration of compulsory savings as an additional step."

For corporations, Mr. Cowdin urged that normal taxes be deducted before the excess profits tax is computed.

Last March the NAM recommended a combined normal and war surtax of 40 per cent and a 90 per cent excess profits tax.

"We recommend most earnestly that the combined normal and war surtax not exceed 40 per cent," Mr. Cowdin said, since a higher rate "is bound to cripple the many thousands of companies which are not directly engaged in the war effort."

Canada Seen Having Important Role in Latin-American Trade

By Eaton Maxwell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—That Canada has almost without notice taken on a significant role to play in future trade and political relations between English-speaking North America and Latin America, a role that will grow increasingly more important as the Spanish American Republics draw closer to the United Nations, was the view expressed to this reporter by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Cabinet Member most concerned with Canadian-South American relations.

Mr. MacKinnon's views suggest a possible move on the part of the Canadian Government at some date in the not too distant future, which will have Canada joining in the Pan-American Union and officially take a place in all Pan-American formal understandings such as those worked out at Lima, Montevideo and Havana Conferences.

South American Republics, Mr. MacKinnon admitted, have not always understood Canada's aloofness from the Union, and during the course of Mr. MacKinnon's recent tour of almost all the southern Republics, he was met with the polite but significant query as to where Canada stood officially with respect to open political relations with her sister nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Foreign Policy

Heretofore Canadain foreign policy, to the extent that that policy has been really formulated with any degree of exactness, has remained aloof from commitments in the Western Hemisphere, particularly with respect to Spanish American commitments that in any way could be described as compromising Canada's loyalty to, and its continuity with, the British Commonwealth tie. Moreover, the natural competition between the Canadian economy and certain of the economies of South-America, particularly the Argentine and Chile, has made it difficult up to the present time to work out effective trade relations with many of them and especially these two leading South American powers.

Mr. MacKinnon's continent-wide visit there a few months ago, however, laid the foundation for extensive interchange of goods which, of course, will have to be implemented by a considerable degree of political adjustment on the home front, as would be the case, for example, if Canada were to import Argentine hides for local leather needs, or certain types of processed beef products, of which there soon may be Canadian shortages.

In any case, it is recognized that for the time being trade relations between Canada and South America are at the mercy of impossible shipping conditions and hence the opportunities to implement the various trade agreements concluded in the course of Mr. MacKinnon's tour are likely to be sharply limited.

"Most-Favored" Status

These agreements, in most cases, provided for tariff and foreign exchange concessions on the basis of "most-favored nation" status. Agreements now have been concluded, within the last year, between Canada and the Governments of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

In the case of Panama and Salvador "most-favored nation" agreements already had been in force, before 1941. Official circles in Ottawa, while hopeful that someday Mr. McKinnon's work will show the full growth of its early promise, nevertheless, are not very optimistic that anything extensive in Canadian-South American trade relations can be expected for the greater part of the war, certainly until there is enough cargo space to justify the luxury of embarking on the development of such experimental trade relations.

Mr. MacKinnon's Department, Trade and Commerce, is responsible for maintaining a close watch over Canada's external trade position. Indeed, the system of trade Commissioners, which the Department had set up throughout the world, was more highly developed as a kind of unofficial foreign service, than were the foreign activities of Canada's Foreign Office, the Department of External Affairs.

Until recently, at least, External Affairs has had only a limited and modest representation throughout the world with practically no representation in Central or South America. But today the Canadian Government is represented in Brazil, the Argentine and Chile, and arrangements are now being made to extend an exchange of official representatives to many of the other republics.

The chief difficulty at the present time, in carrying out those plans for extension, lies in the Canadian Government's difficulty in getting enough good men of ministerial caliber to represent Canada. That problem of personnel is quite serious, at least in Prime Minister MacKenzie King's view, and it is his view that counts.

Opposes Barriers

What makes Mr. MacKinnon's position on international trade important at this time is that it reflects, in part, the kind of thinking on international trade and investment that Canada is likely to be doing in preparation with other of the United Nations for postwar, world-wide reconstruction. Mr. MacKinnon is a disciple of Cordell Hull, in his opposition to international trade barriers. In these ideas about the international exchange of goods and services he is, of course, also following, in the main, what has been characteristic of Prime Minister King's public thinking for almost two generations.

Moreover, from the administrative point of view, it will be Mr. MacKinnon's Department that will have the difficult job of jumping into the postwar world of trade readjustments into that gap between the end of the war and the establishment of "permanent" peace. For, to restore some of Canada's external trade, the Dominion will need, at the end of the war, outlets for surplus agriculture, forest, fishery and mineral products. and, in addition, Canada willl require outlets for a hugely, war-expanded, industrial capacity, which now can produce many capital goods and durable consumer goods far beyond the needs of the home market.

Realistic View

While Mr. McKinnon did not say so, explicitly, it is perfectly clear that he and perhaps the Canadian Government would view with great concern any attempt now or later to extend the practice of a narrow, bilateral balancing of trade, with its concomitants of barter, clearing agreements and discriminatory foreign exchange rates.

These are the devices that Germany used so extensively to build up her export position at the expense of so many smaller nations or heavily stocked producers of raw materials.

That a realistic view is taken by Mr. MacKinnon of the need to work out international trade on a multi-lateral basis, is evidence that the present Canadian Government has no illusions about the basic interdependence of all nations as consumers and producers.

Indeed, his economic philosophy is best summarized by a phrase or two of Article 7 of the Mutual Aid Agreement concluded between the United States and Canada on February 23, 1942, where reference is made "to the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce and to the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers," as the real objectives of the special Canadian-American trade agreements.

Eastman Kodak Net Cut to $2.94; Sales Increase 33 P. C.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Eastman Kodak Company, reporting a 33 per cent increase in sales for the six-month period ended June 13, disclosed that because of tax provisions net profit declined to $7,462,336 or $2.94 a share of common against $10,460,425 and $4.15 in comparable 1941.

Earlier, the company announced a quarterly dividend of $1.25 a share on the common stock, a reduction of 25 cents for the first time since April 1, 1938. The regular $1.50 quarterly payment on preferred also was voted, both payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 5.

Net operating profit increased 48 per cent from $19,989,337 in 1941 to $29,538,732 but, in a statement, the board noted "this improvement was more than offset by the provision for income and excess profits taxes amounting to $20,853,766 against $9,792,474 for the six months' period of 1941.

In addition, $1,800,000 was deducted from profits as a reserve to take care of possible future inventory losses and "other future adjustments due to wartime conditions."

Total six-month sales amounted to $97,539,272 compared to $73,525,058 in 1941 which the company credited to higher sales to the Government and larger sales of acetate rayon yarn and plastic moulding compounds.

"Production for war uses of photographic goods and special military apparatus and equipment is continuing at a greatly accelerated rate," the board's statement declared.

Trade Minister

Hon. James A. MacKinnon

Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce.

U. S. Export-Import Bank Credits And Loan to Aid Mexico

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Export-Import Bank announced a loan of $6,000,000 to Mexico to aid in the construction of the proposed Altos Hornos Steel plant at Monclova, State of Coachuila, Mexico.

The bank said "the loan funds will cover the cost of new and second-hand equipment and materials and of services in the United States. Expenditures for Mexican materials, transportation and services are being met with proceeds of sale of stock of Altos Hornos de Mexico S. A. in Mexico."

The credits were secured by notes of Nacional Financiera, S. A., which were, in turn, guaranteed by the Mexican Government.

At the same time the bank announced that it had consented to more rapid use of last year's $30,000,000 credit to Mexico to build highways in Mexico. The original loan limited its expenditure to a maximum of $10,000,000 per year, but this restriction has been eliminated, particularly to expedite the building of the inter-American highway from Mexico City to the border of Guatemala.

Contracts covering the two credits were signed by Warren Lee Pierson, President of the Export-Import Bank, and Antonio Espinosa de Los Monteros, Director-General of Nacional Financiera, S. A.

Meat Packers Ask Roosevelt to Ease Ceilings Situation

CHICAGO (AP)—More than 300 independent meat packers, meeting in an emergency conference, asked President Roosevelt to take whatever action he deemed necessary "to save us from ruin caused by price ceilings on meat products with no ceilings on live animals which are far above parity levels."

A telegram sent to the President by George A. Casey, chairman, of the emergency conference, declared:

"Our Senators and Congressmen have pleaded in vain with the Price Administrator and with the Secretary of Agriculture but these distinguished officials cannot agree on policy.

"Independent meat packers produce nearly half of all meat products. The Secretary of Agriculture acknowledges that continued operation of our plants is essential to the war effort yet many are closing down or severely curtailing operations.

"Reliably informed Price Administrator has this week recommended to Secretary of Agriculture fixing of ceilings on live animals but latter does not agree. Situation critical and injurious both to war production effort and morale of whole industry and its labor. Executive action urgently necessary."

Silver Value Boom Halts New Plan For Production of Five-Cent Pieces

By the Associated Press

Washington

Treasury officials revealed that a boom in the value of silver had forced them to discard a plan to make five cent pieces out of a 50-50 combination of silver and copper.

Because some jewelers now are paying as high as 72 cents an ounce for silver, the mints discovered that the new coins might be worth more than five cents apiece, and people could melt them down and sell the metal at a profit.

The coin was designed last winter when there was no prospect that silver would be worth more than 35 cents an ounce. The metal in the coin, then, would have been worth about 4 cents, in accordance with the universal practice of making coins worth less than their face value.

None of the new coins ever were issued to the public, however, and the mints now are working out new designs which would cheapen the metal by diluting it with steel or "commercial maganese," or certain other metals which are cheaper than silver.

The old "nickles"—which were 25 per cent nickel and 75 per cent copper—haven't been minted since March, because the War Production Board wanted to save both metals for war needs.

A decision will have to be made soon on the new "jitney" because the stockpile of old type nickels built up by the mints before March is being depleted.

The high price of silver is due to what some officials call a "squeeze" resulting from the fact that all foreign silver, worth 35 cents an ounce, has been channeled by WPB priorities into war industries, forcing jewelers to outbid the Treasury for silver minted in this country, upon which Congress has set a statutory minimum of 71.11 cents an ounce.

Gondola and Flat Car Shortage Declared Acute

WASHINGTON (AP)—Describing the nation's supply of gondola and flat cars as acute, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, appealed to shippers to allow the railroads to determine where practicable the type of freight car to be provided for their loadings.

Gondola cars, Mr. Eastman explained, are in demand for the shipment of steel, iron ore, and other industrial commodities, while flat cars are being utilized by the Army for the movement of tanks, big guns and other war equipment.

Trade Data May Be Held Up by Army

NEW YORK (AP)—A stockholder's right to access to the books of a corporation will henceforth be limited in the interests of national safety, Col. Richard A. McGee, chairman of the recently organized committee for protection of information, told a gathering of trade association representatives. He spoke at a luncheon during the War Production Board's three-day training conference.

"A legitimate stockholder may examine the books of his corporation as heretofore, providing his request for information is cleared through our office," Colonel McGee said. "This is done so as to prevent a man from purchasing one share of stock and then prying through the books of a company for information that might be of aid to the enemy."

Colonel McGee outlined the general policy of his committee and urged that industrial trade associations let valuable statistical information they collect pass through as few hands as possible.

"We will have to pass on certain statistical data before it can be published in trade journals," he said. "Of course some of it can no longer be published at all, and I advise the strictest secrecy in its handling."

Colonel McGee is chief of the Committee for Protection of Information, a part of the Public Relations Bureau of the War Department.

The afternoon session concluded with further study of the WPB production code by individual trade association groups. As explained by Mason Manghu, chief of the business contact section, the code with its system of indentifying symbols was set up as a standard method of identification and reporting for all industry, to provide a means of tracing vital materials through the processes of manufacture.

It was pointed out at the general session that in the past naval officials had complained that individual classification numbers under the old system had in some cases revealed naval secrets. The new code system has been cleared with the Navy, the WPB official said, and in the future such leaks will be impossible.

Green Coffee Price Ceilings Set For About 200 Grades

WASHINGTON (AP)—The office of Price Administration extended its green coffee price schedule to establish specific maximums for about 200 grades and types of green coffee.

Officials said the regulation was designed to facilitate operation of the Commodity Credit Corporation's special coffee agreement and eliminate confusion over differentials prevailing prior to Dec. 8, 1941.

The amendment, effective immediately, prescribes cents-per-pound ceilings for best grades and types based on the maximum prices established in the green coffee price schedule of Dec. 27, 1941, which originally covered only 39 best quality grades and types.

The original regulation provided that, for grades not named, ceilings "shall be determined by applying the customary differentials in effect prior to Dec. 8, 1941."

The seller also was allowed to add to the ceilings increases since Dec. 8 in ocean freight, war risk insurance and marine insurance.

Under the new ceiling, the seller may continue to add increases incurred since Dec. 8 in costs of ocean freight and war and marine insurance, on shipments prior to July 2.

However, he may not add any such increases to sales of coffee which was shipped after July 2 since such increases are being absorbed by the Commodity Credit Corporation under its coffee agreements.

The regulation provides that the Commodity Credit Corporation may buy and sell green coffee at prices higher than the ceiling when its contracts have been recognized by the OPA.

The extension of the green coffee price ceiling was drafted as a result of conferences here earlier this month between representatives of the National Coffee Association, the New York Green Coffee Association, the New Orleans Green Coffee Association, the Pacific Coast Coffee Association and the OPA.

Testing Machine Orders at Peak

PHILADELPHIA—The Baldwin Southwark division of The Baldwin Locomotive Works booked more orders for testing machines in July than in all of 1939, the best previous year, F. G. Tatnall, manager of the testing machine division reports. Orders totaled 67, two more than in 1939. Testing machine orders for the first six months of 1942 totaled 185, compared with 105 for the first six months of 1941.

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BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 4s 54-55	106.26	106.26	106.26

New York City Bonds

7 3s 80	102⅜	102¼	102¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	84	84	84
3 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72	71¾	72
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103	103	103
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	67	66¾	67
2 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102½	102½	102½
6 Am Int 5½s 49	97	97	97
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107¾	107⅜	107¾
3 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
9 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Am T Fdr cv 5s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Am WW&E 6s 75	91¾	91⅛	91¾
10 Ang C Nitra deb 67	45	45	45
1 Arm Del 4s 57	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Arm Del 5s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 AT&SF 4s 95	110¾	110¼	110¾
6 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	103½	103½	103½
95 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¼	80⅝	81¼
43 A C Line cit 4s 52	69½	68½	69½
15 A C Line 4½s 64	62½	62	62¼
173 A C Line 5s 45	102	101¾	102
1 A tl & Dan 1st 4s 48	32½	32½	32½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	27½	27½	27½
5 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	58	58	58
45 B&O 95 st A	27½	27	27½
5 B&O 95 st C	31½	31¼	31½
40 B&O 2000 st D	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
24 B&O 96 st F	27½	27⅜	27½
68 B&O c 60 st	23½	23	23½
9 B&O 4s 48	56½	56⅛	56½
4 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	48¾	48⅜	48¾
6 B&O S W 50 st	38½	38⅛	38⅜
5 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	57	57	57
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57	56½	57
3 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103	103	103
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	99¾	99¾	99¾
15 Boston&Me 4½s 70	35	34⅝	34¾
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	67	67	67
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	114	114	114
11 Buf R&P 57 st	35	34½	35
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	76½	76½	76½
7 Can Sou 5s 62	80½	80	80⅝
11 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108	108	108
10 Can Pac 5s 54	94½	94½	94½
10 Can Pac 4½s 46	98	97⅞	98
10 Can Pac 4s perp	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	102	102	102
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98½	98½	98½
11 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
23 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	17	16⅜	16⅝
2 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	22½	22½	22⅝
13 Cen New Eng 4s 61	64	63	64
2 Cen NY Pow 3¾s 62	108¼	105¼	108¼
30 Cen Pac 5s 60	54¼	53½	54¼
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16	16	16
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	89	89	89
3 C&O 3½s 96 D	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
30 Chi & Alton 3s 49	20¼	20⅛	20¼
13 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	72¼	71¾	72¼
22 CB&Q 4½s 77	64½	64	64½
1 CB&Q 4s III 49	93¼	93¼	93¼
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	83	83	83
5 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26¾	26½	26¾
58 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13¾	13⅜	13¾
25 CMSP&Pac aj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 CM&SP 4¼s 89F	39	39	39
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39¼	39	39¼
9 CM&SP gen 4s 89	37	37	37
21 Chi&NW 4½s 37	39½	39	39½
21 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20¾	19⅞	20⅜
39 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	30	29⅞	30
7 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	29¼	29	29¼
19 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20⅛	20	20⅛
27 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20¼	20	20⅛
4 Chi & NW 4s 87	28½	28½	28½
25 Chi & NW24s 287 st	28¾	28¾	28¾
25 Chi & NW 3½s 87	28	28	28
7 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
11 CRI&P 4s 88	25¾	25¼	25⅜
6 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14¼	14¼	14⅜
1 CStL&NoMem 4s 51	50½	50½	50½
15 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107¾	107½	107½
15 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
38 CCC&StL 4½s 7	45	44¾	45
15 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	68½	68½	68½
3 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	64½	64½	64½
10 Iev Sh Line 4½s 61	65	65	65
4 CIevUnTerm 5s 73	64¼	64¼	64¼
5 Col F & I 5s 70	80½	80½	80½
27 Col & Co 4½s 80	22¼	22	22
10 Columbia G gs 5d Ap	94½	94⅜	94⅜
70 Columbia G 5s 52 May	91½	91	91¼
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	91½	91¼	91¼
5 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	103½	103¼	103⅜
3 Con Rys 4s 54	33	33	33
3 Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	33	33	33
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111	111	111
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
2 Crucible Stl 3 ¼s 53	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	29	29	29
3 Cub R R 7½s 68 rct	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
21 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56¼	56	56
3 D & R G 4½s 36	19	19	19
29 D & R D 4s 36	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜
1 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Det Ed 4s 65	112	112	112
3 Det Ed 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Det T Tun 4½s 61	82	80¼	80¼
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¼	110	110¼
1 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	101	101	101
6 Erie 4½s 2015	49¾	49⅝	49¾
1 Erie 4s 95	90½	90½	90½
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98	98¼	98¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	14⅝	14½	14⅝
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct ,	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	15	15	15
8 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100	100	100
1 Gt Nor 5s 73	89½	89½	89½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	79½	79½	79½
3 Gt Nor 4s G G	94⅜	94¼	94¼
3 Gt Nor 4s 46H	93½	93¼	93½
17 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73	72¾	72¾
5 G Bay&W deb B	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	69	69	69
3 Gulf M&Ohcne2015	50½	50½	50½
8 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	102	102	102
1 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80½	80½	80½
13 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40⅞	40¾	40⅞
29 Mud&Man rfg 5s 57	43⅝	43⅜	43½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17½	17½	17½
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42½	42½	42½
7 Ill Cen 4s 52	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¾	44¾	44¾
7 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	43½	43½	43½
2 Ill Cen 4s 66	48¼	48	48
35 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	70¼	70	70¼
16 Ind Ill Iowa 4s 50			

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
39 Int Cit Nor 1st 6s 52	18¼	18	18¼
46 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	31½	30½	31½
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	57	56¾	56¾
1 Int T&T 5s 55	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 JamesF&Clea 4s 59	46	46	46
11 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	50⅜	50	50
1 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	49	49	49
5 K C South 5s 50	69	69	69
1 K C South 3s 50	59¼	59¼	59¼
6 K C Term 4s 60	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Kresge Found 3s 50	101	101	101
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	84	84	84
1 L S & M S 3½s 97 reg	73	73	73
5 Lautaro Nit inc 75	45½	45½	45½
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	68	68	68
3 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	44¼	44¼	44¼
29 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st.	31¼	31	31
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	57¾	57¾	57¾
1 Lex & East 5s 65	115	115	115
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	95½	95½	95½
8 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	101½	100	100
3 Louis & N Un 4s 2003	85	84¼	84¼
2 L & N Pad & M 4s 46	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
8 Manati Sug 4s 57	49	49	49
15 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 M & StL rfg 5s 62	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	¾	¾	¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	64½	64½	64½
1 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13¾	13¾	13¾
53 MSUP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
13 M-K Tex 5s 62 A	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
1 M-K Tex aj 5s 67	17	17	17
11 W-K Tex 1st 4s 90	40⅜	40¼	40¼
6 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1¼	1¼
13 Mo Pac 6s 55 A	30¼	30⅛	30¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 P	30¼	30	30¼
27 Mo Pac 5s 77 P	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	30⅛	30¼	30⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	30¼	30¼	30¼
47 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
10 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Mohawk & Al 4s 91	47	47	47
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	34	34	34
18 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35¼	35¼	35¼
3 Naf Dairy 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Nat Distil 3½s 49	100	100	100
3 Naugatuck 4s 54	92	92	92
2 N Eng RR 5s 45	64	64	64
17 N Eng RR 4s 45	61½	61	61½
1 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜
4 N Y & Putnam 4s 93	41	41	41
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50⅝	50⅝
3 NYC rfg 4½s 2013 A	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛
51 NYC cn 4s 98	48	47⅞	47⅞
24 NYC 3¾s 46	95½	95⅜	95½
78 NYC cv 3¼s 52	57⅝	56¾	57⅝
4 NYC&HR 3½s 97	72¼	72	72
7 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	47	47	47
3 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63	62¾	63
34 NYChi&StL 3½s 78	99¾	99¾	99¾
4 NYCh&StL 3½s 47	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 NY E Hr H&P 4s 43	111½	111½	111½
3 NY Lack&WW 4s 73A	53½	53½	53½
32 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	43¾	43¼	43¾
11 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	54¾	54¾	54¾
7 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	39⅞	40
10 NYNH&H 4s 55	34	34	34
1 NYNH&H 3½s 54	32	32	32
4 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	32	32	32
4 NY S&W gen 5s 40	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
12 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	5¾	5½	5¾
25 Norf&Sou cv5s 2014	28½	28⅜	28½
1 Norf Sou 4½s 98	72	72	72
1 Norf & W 4s 96	125	125	125
55 Nor Pac 6s 2047	53	53	53
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	53	52⅞	53
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49	48½	49
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	72¼	71¾	72⅛
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
1 Nor Stn Pow 3½s 64	110½	110½	110½
5 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¼	107	107
2 Otis Steel 4¼s 62A	100¾	100½	100¾
4 Pac G&E 3s 71	101¾	101⅜	101⅜
10 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
10 Pac G&E 5s 56	99¾	99½	99⅝
4 Pen Co 4s 63	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
2 Pen P&L 4½s 74	100½	100	100
5 Pen P&L 3½s 69	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅜	101	101⅜
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	87⅞	87⅜	87⅜
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Pen RR 4s 48	110	110	110
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	100½	100½	100½
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	88½	88½	88½
3 Peoria & East 4s 60	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
5 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Pere Marq 5s 56	70	69⅞	69⅞
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60¼	60¼	60¼
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Phil Bald&W 4½s	108	108	108
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111¼	111	111¼
1 Phil El 2¾s 71	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	29½	29½	29½
5 Philip Morris 3s 62	104	104	104
1 Pitts Coke & Fr 4½s 52	96½	96½	96½
5 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99	99	99
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83⅜	83	83
5 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
2 Readw 4½s 97 B	75	75	75
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	77	77	77
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101⅛	101¼
7 Republic Steel 4½s 56	101⅜	101½	101½
17 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	54⅞	54¾	54¾
5 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	22¼	22¼	22¼
9 RI Ark & Lat½s34	14½	14	14
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	7	7	7
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	97	97	97
15 StLIM&SouRy&G 33	73½	73⅜	73½
15 StLPeo&NW5s48	39¼	38¾	38⅝
9 St L S F 5s 50 B	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
18 St L S F 4½s 78	16⅛	16	16
18 StLSF4½s 78ct st	15¾	15¾	15¾
33 St L S F 4s 50 A	14⅝	14½	14⅝
1 StP&KC ShL4½s41	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 St P Un Dep 3½s 71	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9 Schenley Dist 4s 52	103¾	103¾	103¾
12 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9¾	9¾	9¾
17 Seab A L 6s 45 ct	9	8¾	8¾
9 Seab A L 4s 50 st	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
25 Seab A L rfg 4s 59	8	7¾	7¾
50 Sea-All Flor 6s 35A ct	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
6 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105¾	105½	105¾
16 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
41 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52¼	51½	51¾
11 So Pac 4½s 69	52½	52¼	52½
86 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66¼	65¾	66¼
45 So Pac clt 4s 49	63⅛	62½	63⅛
51 So Pac 3¾s 46	89	88⅝	88¾
15 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54¼	54	54¼
1 So Pac SF Ter 4s 50	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
2 South Ry 6½s 56	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 South2Ry gen 6s 56s	82	82	82
10 South Ry cn 5s 94	91½	91¼	91⅜
2 South Ry Mem 5s 96	79½	79½	79½
12 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	102½	102½	102½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	105	105	105
10 Studebaker cv 6s 45	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 T C I & RR 5s 57	120¼	120¼	120¼
1 T RR A St L 4s 53	110	110	110
4 T RR A St L 3¾s 74	102½	102½	102½
5 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
31 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	64¾	64¼	64¾
2 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	64¾	64¾	64¾
7 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	64¼	64¼	64¼
11 Third Ave 4s 60	55¼	55¼	55¼
4 T StL & W 4s 50	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109½	109½
6 Un Pac 2½s 80	106	106	106
10 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	78	78	78
17 Unit Drug 5s 53	96⅛	95⅞	96
5 U S Steel 2.05s 49	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 US Steel 2.15s 50	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 Utah Ltd&Trac 5s 44	95½	95½	95½
5 Utah P&L 5s 44	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Va &SW cn 5s 58	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
6 Virg Ry 3¾s 66	107¾	107½	107½
8 Wabash 4½s 91	30¾	30¾	30¾
12 Wabash 4s 81	37¼	37¼	37¼
17 Wabash 4s 71	78½	78¼	78½
10 Warner Bros 6s 48	102	102	102
2 Wash Cen 4s 48	84¾	84¾	84¾
1 West Va P&P 3s 54	104	104	104
2 Westn Md 4s 52	85	85	85
9 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	32½	32	32¼
9 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	32½	32¼	32½
16 Western Un 5s 51	84	83¾	84
10 Western Un 5s 60	80½	80⅜	80½
20 Western Un 4½s 50	83¼	83	83¼
1 West El&Mfg 2½s 51	101	101	101
3 Wis Cen 4s 49	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
25 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	17½	16¾	17¼
5 YoungS&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 YoungS&T 3¼s 60	99	99	99

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 1st 7s 57	12	12	12
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
5 Argentine 4½s 48	92	93	93
5 Argentine 4½s 71	78¾	79¾	79¾
3 Australia 5s 55	67⅞	67½	67⅞
1 Australia 4½s 56	62½	62½	62½
1 Brazil 8s 41	33⅝	32⅜	33⅜
9 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52	31½	31½	31½
6 Buen A 4¾s 77	62¼	62	62
5 Buen A 4½s & apr 76	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
3 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
1 Chile Mtge Bk 6s 62	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
1 Chile 7s 42 asd	16	16	16
15 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	16	16	16
3 Copenhag 5s 52	28	28	28
5 Cuba 5½s 57	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Cuba 4½s 77	74⅛	74	74⅛
1 Greek 6s 68 pf nd	9	9	9
10 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	6⅛	6¼	6¼
1 Norway 6s 43	96	96	96
5 Panama 3¼s 95 A st	65	65	65
1 Peru 1st 6s 60	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	13½	13½	13½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	15½	15½	15½
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	6½	6½	6½
20 Urug aj 3¾s 4s 4½s 78	57¾	57⅝	57¾

Bond Sales

Total Today, $3,420,000.
Previous Day, $4,683,000.
Week Ago, $4,227,500.
Year Ago, $5,693,800.
Two Years Ago, $2,991,150.
Jan. 1 to Date, $1,280,422,700.
Year Ago, $1,354,997,350.
Two Years Ago, $983,805,075.

Dividend Declarations

Irregular

Company	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Applied Arts Cop	10c	Aug. 31	Aug. 15
Cabot Mfg Co	$2	Aug. 15	Aug. 6
Canfield Oil Co	$1.50	Sep. 10	Sep. 1
Case (J I) Co	$3	Oct. 1	Sep. 12
Chi Corp $3 pf	75c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Conti Mills	$3	Aug. 31	Aug. 24
Newpt El Pr	30c	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Pfnel & Ogdnsbg Rv Gtd	25c	Aug. 31	Aug. 20
Serrick Corp B	25c	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Reduced			
Am Inv (Ill)	15c	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Goodyr T & R	25c	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Resumed			
Conti Mills	$3	Aug. 21	Aug. 24
Regular			
Am Cap Corp $5.50 pr pf	$1.37½	Q Sept. 1	Aug. 17
Am Inv Co of Ill 5% cum cv pf	62½c	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 15
do cum pf	50c	Q Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Canfield Oil Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q Sept. 30	Sept. 19
Chicka C Oil Co	25c	Q Oct. 15	Sept. 16
Coast Co Gas & El Co $ 1st pf	31¼c	Q Sep. 15	Aug. 25
Col Fin Co (Lima, O) 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q Sept. 1	Aug. 11
Dayton P&L pf	$1.12½	Q Sept. 1	Aug. 20
Ely & Wkr D G Co 25c	Q Sept. 1	Aug. 21	
Gallaher Drug Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 5
do 7 pt pf	35c	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 5
Goodyr T & R Co $5 cum cv pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 30	Aug. 20
Kellog (S) & Sons	30c	Q Sep. 10	Aug. 22
Minn-Hon 4 pf B	$1	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Do 4¼ pf C	$1.06	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Nashua G & C Pap 50c	Q Aug. 15	Aug. 8	
Nat Container Co	*25c	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Pacific Mills	50c	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Param Pict, Inc.	25c	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Do 1st pf	$1.50	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 17
Pitts Coke&Ir pf	$1.25	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Rice Stix D G 1st and 2d pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Rich's 6½ pf	$1.62½	Q Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Sabin Robb 7 pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 18
St. Joseph Lead	50c	Sep. 10	Aug. 28
Serrick Corp A	23c	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Texas Gulf Prod	10c	Aug. 28	Aug. 20
U S Natl Bk (Portland, Ore.)	35c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Western Groc Co	30c	Sep. 3	Aug. 25

*Record date previously reported as June 15.

Pacific Mills Net Off

By the Associated Press

The Pacific Mills, textile manufacturers, reported a net profit of $886,034, equal to $2.22 a share, after provision for Federal and State income taxes, for the six months ended June 27, compared with $1,004,950 net, or $2.63 a share, in the corresponding period a year ago. Net sales totaled $38,136,969 for the six months, an increase of 17 per cent, compared with the same period a year ago.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Stndard Engineering	7¼	8½
American Barge Line Co	7¾	9⅛
American Hardware Co	21¾	23¾
American Manufacturing	22	25
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	79¾
American Wringer Co	3⅜	4⅜
†Amoskeag Company	19¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	64¾	..
Appleton Company	27½	30¼
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	108
Applied Arts Corp	2⅜	3¾
Arlington Mills	39¼	42¼
Arnold Print Works	4⅞	6
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¾	26½
Automobile Banking Corp A	1

Los Angeles' Boys and Girls Have Sizable Farm Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—There are 78,000 farmers living and working in the City of Los Angeles this year. No, not ex-farmers who have left fields and furrows to work in aircraft plants, but young, enthusiastic producers of foodstuffs. They are the boys and girls of Los Angeles, and right within the city's limits they have raised $212,850 worth of crops and livestock since the assault on Pearl Harbor.

When Dr. Vierling Kersey, Superintendent of Schools, foresaw the vital part youth could play in meeting the wartime food production needs of a democracy, he initiated a program which included not only students regularly enrolled in vocational agriculture but also every boy and girl who could have a garden plot at home.

It would be hard if not impossible to match Los Angeles among big cities as a place for carrying on such a program. Jokesters have long enjoyed laughing about signs discovered just south of the Canadian border marked "Los Angeles City Limits." But when it comes to training youngsters in practical agriculture, plenty of room is a distinct advantage.

High School Achievement

Because there is so much room, one city high school near the heart of mountain-girdled San Fernando Valley can have chickens, turkeys, pigs, and horses on its campus. Another school situated on the other side of the city can own and put to pasture two high-bred Herefords. The number of students with half an acre of ground at home to farm is legion.

If, as seems probable, the fall will see California schools revising their schedules to let students work part-time at harvesting crops, this city's Food for Freedom project, carried on throughout the school district, has abundantly proved that learning will not be sacrificed before necessity born of war.

For there's more education for city youth to be gotten from truck gardening and raising livestock than anyone dreamed a year ago. It's one thing to plant seeds and cultivate a garden, for instance, and quite another to solve marketing problems. It takes just about all the "readin' and writin' and 'rithmetic" a youngster can lay his hands on! Even Tom Thumb-sized gardens call for initiative, energy, and perseverance—qualities which weigh mightily in the scales where public education balances its major purposes.

Committee Planned Work

The Los Angeles School District's Food for Freedom campaign was formulated by a committee which Dr. Kersey appointed soon after America entered the war. Its work was to prepare a plan for supplementing the nation's food production by school-inspired projects. Edwin B. Angier, Supervisor of Agriculture Education, was made co-ordinating director for the six areas into which, to suit convenience, the district was divided.

All schools, the committee concluded, should encourage their students to plant home gardens. Where they could, the schools were to furnish incubating facilities for home poultry projects and to construct animal husbandry equipment for student use.

Eight months after the United States had entered the war, this plan was so well under way that 52,834 Los Angeles boys and girls had home gardens and 16,337 of them had livestock projects. The latter included raising poultry, swine, rabbits, goats, beef, dairy cattle, bees, and pigeons.

During the recent summer session of one junior high school here, the pupils held a weekly Farmers' Market which has furnished the pattern for a city-wide project of this kind to come, perhaps, when the winter crops are harvested.

Friday Morning Market

Every Friday morning the youngsters brought to school their produce and, as a general rule, every bit of it was sold before 10 o'clock. Their beans, squash, corn, and cucumbers were so fresh that the neighbors were glad to buy them at prices close to those charged by the trade. The venture wa not only a business success; it was an experience in estimating costs and keeping books that made mathematics a practical rather than a merelyclassroom subject.

Indeed Los Angeles boys and girls have been learning things about marketing, its problems and their possible solutions, which make the Food for Freedom program worthwhile all apart from its contribution to the city's cupboards and dining tables. If, as one instructor predicted, the farmer of tomorrow must be a man of ideas if he is to succeer, it is undoubtable that he is getting educated right now in teen-age discussions about planting methods and what's got to happen in the economic system to the relation between producer, middleman, and consumer.

Profit on Eggs

One high school where vocational agriculture has been a primary subject for many years is carrying on a poultry business large enough to afford a plain view of the industry's opportunities and problems. Last year the sale of eggs from its flocks netted the student body fund $2,200. These "eggs with a high school education," according to the slogan on the school's billing heads, are graded, candled, packed, and distributed by boys who are looking carefully at farming as a career.

Another high school let the assault on Pearl Harbor sweep it into agricultural pursuits on a big scale when the student body leased 10 acres that had been farmed by a Japanese. The daughter of the Japanese tenant had been a student in the school prior to the evacuation of her family, and at her father's request she mapped out his whole planting program for the school and revealed some of the money-saving secrets of the Japanese truck gardener.

Two lemon picking "gangs" made up of white and Mexican boys have worked all summer long in San Fernando groves, and a sizable group of Los Angeles high school boys have picked grapes in San Joaquin Valley under Y. M. C. A. supervision. One authority has said that the only bright picture in an otherwise gloomy California farm labor situation is the help being rendered by high school students.

Private Pilots Between 19-40 Wanted by Navy

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Private pilots between 19 and 40 years with as few as 125 flying hours will be accepted by the Navy as air ferry pilots or instructors, the Naval Aviation Cadet Board announced Aug. 12.

The Board is primarily interested, however, in holders of R commercial pilot licenses and in private fliers with more than 300 hours in planes of 100-horsepower or over, who can present proof they have officially logged more than 100 certified hours within the last year. Age limits for this group also are 19 to 40.

Private pilots accepted with a minimum of 125 hours will be given advanced training under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. They will be commissioned in the Naval Reserve but will remain on inactive duty until they have completed this civilian course.

Pilots of all classes accepted ultimately will be sent to Pensacola, Fla., or Corpus Christi, Texas, for a refresher flight course and indoctrination in Navy instruction methods for ferry flying.

Navy Officer Gets High Post in OWI

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Paul C. Smith, chief of the Navy's press section in Washington, has been placed on temporary inactive status and on Aug. 15 will become Assistant Director of Domestic Operations of the Office of War Information.

The announcement was made jointly by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Director of the Office of War Information, who said Commander Smith had asked for duty in combat areas but "was persuaded to defer that request in order that he might assist Gardner Cowles, Jr., with the important domestic operations of the OWI."

Commander Smith, Editor and General Manager of the San Francisco Chronicle for the last eight years, was put on the Navy's inactive reserve list at the request of OWI and by permission of Secretary Knox.

Commander Smith has been Press Officer here since shortly after the outbreak of war. "Since then he has performed several special missions—at least one out of the country—in addition to his routine duties," the announcement said.

4 RAF Men Take Plane From Italian Captors

NEW YORK, Aug. 13 (AP)—Four RAF men who were being flown as prisoners from Sicily to Taranto, Italy, escaped by commandeering the Italian plane and flying to Malta when their guard became "air sick," the British Broadcasting Corporation reports.

The broadcast, heard here by Columbia Broadcasting System, said the RAF men, two Englishmen, an Australian and a New Zealander, now had reached Cairo after "one of the most amusing escape stories of the war,"

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sales, Rentals, Management ELIZABETH A. FISHER 1085 East 42nd Street—Na. 8-6464

FOR SALE—CHEBEAGUE ISLAND in Casco Bay. Will sacrifice 100 year old Cape Cod-type house, antique furn., mod. conv., beautiful ocean view, close to safe beach; or charming cottage nearby. Car unnec. Mrs. ZESINGER, Chebeague, Me.

IN HARPSWELL, Maine—In beautiful location on Casco Bay. Well-cared-for buildings, 11 acres of land; would make a fine summer residence, or a home for year-round living. Cap. 2992, or write Box C-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WABAN

Excellent American neighborhood; beautiful, modern English brick; originally custom built to sell for $30,000; tax assessment reduced to $16,000; about 23,000 feet, professionally landscaped. Owner will sell to responsible buyer, $14,300—$2,000 cash. Call week days only for appointment. FOSTER and MALTON, Realtors, Bigelow 7707, 277 Center St., Newton, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

AVERIL PARK, New York—FOR RENT—New honeymoon cottage for August, $15 weekly; ⅓ mile from large lake. Tel. Troy North 8209-R between 7-11 A. M., 6-7 P. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MARBLEHEAD, MASS — Delightful old 2-family house with three fine fireplaces, wide floorboards, modern plumbing and heating; central location near Marblehead harbor, stores, buses, etc; price $7500 or offer. C. H. Robinson, 157 Pleasant Street, Marblehead. Phone 2129.

HOUSES TO LET

NEPONSIT, Long Island, N. Y.—6-room bungalow (60x100) finished cellar; yearly basis; porch, garden, bus at corner; garage, gas fireplace. 420 Beach 143 Street.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 155 East 96 St., elevator, at subway entrance; 2½ rooms, 5 closets, $52.50, 3½ rooms, 5 closets, $65.00; 4½ rooms, 5 closets, $82.50.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 250 COMMONWEALTH AVE—2 and 3-room suites, large living rooms, fireplaces, elevator. Supt. Perkins, COM. 0588.

Kenmore Square

591 Beacon Street

One and two room suites. General Electric Kitchens. Fireplace.

Rentals $40.00-$55.00 per month

FRANCIS P. GATELY, INC. Agent

10 State Street LAF. 2530

Local Classified (Continued)

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 191 Huntington Ave.—Light rooms; running water; also room free for light work. MRS. GOVAN. Com. 7680.

N. Y. C., 151 E. 81st St. (Apt. 5-E)—One or two comfortable rooms, elevator apt., private family; convenient transportation; near church; businessman, woman. BU. 8-6395.

N. Y. C., 528 W. 111th St. (Apt. 55)—Attractive, redecorated, medium, large, homelike, cross ventilation, housekeeping; rea. MO 2-7713

N. Y. C., Riverside Dr. (92nd)—Homelike, convenient, adj. bath; large closet. $6. Breakfast optional. References. RI. 9-5122.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Summer resort; ocean front; attractive rooms; small apartments weekly; sun deck. MIR-A-MAR. 929 4th St.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME comfort, home cooking, heart of Green Mountains. Rolling Acres, Jeffersonville, Vt. Telephone 26-14.

THE GATEWAY—BELLPORT, L. I. Invites Christian Scientists for study or recreation; swimming pool, private beach; 30-acre farm; home-cooked meals; recreation rooms; golf course near by; 58 miles from New York via L. I. R. R.; low week-end rates.

PAYING GUESTS

ANCHORAGE BY THE SEA, Mattapoisett, Mass., Tel. 12—Attractive rooms with bath; transients and permanent. A. Edith Barrows.

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rms., meals; home atmos.; good cooking; nr. station; porch; refs. required. 220 Prospect Ave. Mo. 8-3359.

SUMMER RESIDENCE CLUB through Sept. 7, private estate offers adults tennis, swimming; $3.50 daily, $20 weekly up; supervised art, music, eurythmics, boating, swimming for children. $25 weekly. DAYCROFT, Stamford, Conn.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, furnished, light, airy, convenient. 522 Fifth Avenue (Room 707).

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, 2 adults, 2 school girls; plain cooking, no heavy laundry; own room; state salary and phone number. Write Box P-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WAITRESSES, experienced, full-time, white. Apply in person, BARBERRY CORNER TEA ROOM, 33 Taylor St., Millburn, N. J.

WANTED, in Arlington, general maid who wants a good home; own room and bath; last maid 5 yrs.; good wages; must be kind with 2 children. Box F-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WORK wanted to take home by first-class colored laundress, Protestant, refs. J. BAKER, 137-23 Kalmia St., Flushing, N. Y., Fl. 9-8179.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP 112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 EVERY DAY. Open 10 a. m.-8:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9028, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO. Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned 30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3090

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES Beautiful Selection. $4.88, $6.88, $7.88. All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9. LILYAN'S, 153 E. 59th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park). N. Y. C.

FOR SALE

COTTAGE, suitable all year home and business combined. Tea room, guest house; well furnished, mostly in red mahogany; charming location; garden; 5 baths. Terms low. Ready for occupants. D. G. KNOX, Aiken, S. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS 2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

MAHOGANY bedroom suite, living room pieces, excel. cond. Sussman. Can be seen Thurs. and Fri. at Metropolitan Warehouse, 475 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE in all its branches FIRE • AUTOMOBILE • ANNUITIES LIFE • THEFT • ACCIDENT J. C. MINDEN 277 Broadway WO. 2-1174 New York, N. Y.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS HEIGHTS JEWELERS 740 W., 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-0280

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1048.

MUSIC

Chandler Ebel Music Co. 434 Albee Square Triangle 5-7146 Brooklyn, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD and discarded precious metals bought; a New England refiner of 130 years' standing. The J. M. Ney Company, Elm at West, Hartford, Conn.

PAINTS AND WALLPAPER

BETTER PAINT and WALLPAPER SERVICE Complete Stock of Material for "Fix Up" 216 N. Aurora St. Ithaca, N. Y. Personalized Service—Dial 2156

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets. PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE. 1352 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

RECORDS

RECORDS VICTOR, Columbia. Complete stock. Mail orders filled. Phonograph & Record Shop, 8 Milk St., Boston

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY 67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C. Trafalgar 7-6000

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO. Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing 71st St., at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J. Dial UNion 3-3366

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO. Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced 5 Columbus Circle N. Y. C. Col. 5-4550

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. PLaza 3-1261.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-8113. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS FINAL SUMMER SALES Start Saturday MAIN AND WALL

KEM-TONE Modern Miracle Wall Finish Will Even Paint Over Wallpaper. SHERWIN-WILLIAMS 1009 Broad Dial 6-0113

Our Furniture "Best Sellers" At Substantial Savings in Our AUGUST FURNITURE SALE Furniture of Quality and Style for Every Room in Your House HOWLAND'S

DODGE-PLYMOUTH Dodge Trucks Sales and Service THE BLUE RIBBON GARAGE, Inc. 283 Fairfield Avenue Represented by RALPH GOODSELL

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN. Money to loan on First Mortgages Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

Henry C. Reid and Son Registered Jewelers American Gem Society BROAD STREET NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

READ'S COLLEGE SHOP IS OPEN

DOYLE'S BAKERY Blackberry—Apple—Blueberry—Lemon Meringue Pies Blueberry Muffins 376 Wood Avenue Dial 5-1185

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DOLLY MADISON Electric Ice Cream Freezers 2 qt. $13.50—6 qt. $22.50 Also White Mountain Hand Freezers Greenwich Hardware Co. 325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

Tel. 4000 Birds Eye Frosted Foods Cohen Bros. Fine Groceries and Fruits Prime Meats, Selected Poultry and Sea Food 145 to 149 GREENWICH AVENUE

The Greenwich Cab Co. at the railroad station. Complete Car Servicing. Used Cars. SERVICE TEL. 4300 TAXI TEL. 2600

Finch's Pharmacies Two Stores for Your Convenience The Only Authorized Agents for Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich 34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO. Electrical Contracting and Repairing 262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

W. D. WEBB, INC. Silversmiths—Watches Repairing 117 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 124

AUTOMATIC GAS HOT WATER HEATERS The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

HARTFORD

"Immaculate Cleanliness for Your Protection" Budget Beauty Salon SPECIALS: Mon., Tues., Wed. Shampoo and Finger Wave 75c Permanent Waves, $5 up Rooms 43-44 at 902 Main Street SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-3281

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Expert Rug Cleaning Retailers in Broadloom Rugs and Carpets HAAS RUG CO. 2404 Main Street 2-8292

SAVE FUEL with ATHEY METAL WEATHERSTRIP "the only one of its kind" Eliminates Drafts Call for free estimates. THE HARTFORD WIRE WORKS CO. 90-92 Allyn St. Tel. 2-0296

CAMERA SUPPLIES THE Harvey & Lewis CO. 852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

W. C. MASON & CO. INC. Anthracite COAL Bituminous FUEL OILS OIL BURNERS 726 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

HARTFORD West Hartford

FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS Buy at Central Delicatessen 968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

MERIDEN

Visit Our AUGUST BLANKET SALE N. Y. DRESS GOODS STORE 25 Colony Street

WIESE'S BUTTER STORE Quality Butter—Eggs Cheese Complete line of Frozen Goods Many other viands W. MAIN STREET

54th ANNUAL FUR SALE at CHERNIACK'S 3 Colony Street

MIDDLETOWN

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO. COAL COKE OIL WOOD OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH ANTHRACITE Electric Furnace Man Coal Stokers Gilbarco Oil Burners 391 MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 15-W

Get to Know R. W. Camp Co. FOR GOOD CLOTHES for the men of the family 412-416 Main Street Telephone 248

MIDDLESEX FRUITERY Better Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Fruit Drinks Ice Cream Sundaes at our Fountain 191 Main Street Telephone 322

COLOR MART PAINT & WALLPAPER STORE Mirrors—Shades Venetian Blinds 710 Main Street Ed. Ott, Prop.

Cleaning Dyeing Pressing Altering Repairing Relining EMPIRE Dyeing & Cleaning Co. Inc. Middletown, Conn. PHONE 2860

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's Your Gift Shop 303 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO. Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning Call 364 Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St. 1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn. Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

NEW HAVEN

Howards CLEANERS.

The LEEPER Co. All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning 549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Antoine's Coiffure Salon HAIR DESIGNERS 191 Church St., New Haven Conn. PHONE 5-8363

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coombs FLOWERS-BY-WIRE "Flowers by Wire" 1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

Shartenberg's Devoted to Your Better Living

Berger & Lundberg, Inc. Watches, Diamonds, Repairing 149 TEMPLE ST. 2ND FLOOR TELEPHONE 8-7626

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 6-1724. Hours: 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS Clothiers and Furnishings TWO STORES Norwalk 27 Wall St | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

Tristram & Fuller, Inc. Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc. 104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE General Insurance Agents SINCE 1835 Handling All Lines Anywhere Norwalk Agency, Inc. 110 Wall Street, Norwalk SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7538 1 to 6 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL OIL WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING BURNER SERVICE Patterson & Guilbert INCORPORATED 865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Buettner's August Furniture Sale Savings up to 50%

MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON Specializing in all branches of BEAUTY CULTURE 203 Main St. Tel. 3-3245

Darien Hand Laundry Strictly Hand Work 182 Post Road, Darien, Conn. Darien 5-0335 Mending and darning free of charge WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3405. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc. "Waterbury's Dependable Store" Watch out for New Fall Merchandise from now on! We've just received a new lot of COSTUME JEWELRY — Necklaces, Sprays and Bracelets. Price $1.00.

Our Great August BEDDING SALE Buy all your bedding now at great savings. Take advantage of our 10 payment Lay-Away Plan. The Miller & Peck Co. Watertown Waterbury Cheshire

Your Favorite Sportswear for BACK TO COLLEGE SPORT SHOP—SECOND FLOOR Mother Liebeskind 33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

ELINOR BEAUTY SHOPPE Complete Beauty Service Expert Operators Moderate Prices CATHERINE E. LESSNER, Prop. 4710 Gwynn Oak Ave. Liberty 3842 Phone Chesapeake 9374 Phone Belmont 9461

Kraft's Quality Market TABLE LUXURIES 3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr. Frosted Foods

Barometers Magnifiers Binoculars Opera Glasses Field Glasses Sun Glasses HUPFELDT BROS. 401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md. Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 294

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops for Men, Women, Boys STEEFEL BROS. 82 STATE STREET ALBANY, N. Y.

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate WHITNEY'S

Muhlfelder's 55 NORTH PEARL STREET ALBANY Millinery—Shoes—Accessories Wearing Apparel

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Auburn 3646-R. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP 6-10 Garden Street Phone 150 TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy Golden Guernsey Milk 117 DUNNING AVENUE Auburn's Finest Dairy Products PHONE 2969

Harry F. Allen and Company FINE FOOTWEAR 144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

REEDS READY TO WEAR 107 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y. Classic Coats for College! "BOY" COAT! BALMACAAN! REEFER! Precious All Wool Best Buys

BALDWIN

IT'S NEW IT'S DELICIOUS IT'S GOOD FOR YOU NU-KERNEL BREAD HEIM'S BAKERY

R. A. STAHL Jeweler "Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference" 91 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BAY SHORE

FREEDMAN'S HARDWARE STORE 7-9-11 West Main Street FLORENCE KEROSENE STOVES Phone Bay Shore 20

BAY SHORE—Islip

Islip Coal & Feed Company You'll Like Our Weigh Coal, Fuel Oil and Coke Phones: Bay Shore 1139 Islip 1122 MAIN STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance 9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Martindale Employment Service PLAZA 2772 First National Bank Building Light and Redwood Streets Specializing in Office and Technical Placements Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman Licensed Employment Agent

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO. 211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore, Md. PHOTOSTATS PHOTO-MURALS For decorative purposes—Consult us

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064. 9 a. m.-2 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST SALES FURNITURE, FURS, BLANKETS Your present opportunity to buy fine quality goods that will be hard to replace later. Buy what you need now and put the savings into War Stamps and Bonds. at McLEAN'S

SEE NEXT PAGE

Want to Be Warm This Winter? Here Are Some Ways to Do It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 13—Insulate, weatherstrip, don't overheat, wear warm clothing, turn off the heat in sun-room and garage—and you may save up to 60 per cent on your fuel consumption this winter, according to the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

To help Americans on the East Coast and in the Mid-West to conserve on oil and coal this winter, the Society released today a 10-point program of suggestions on fuel-saving, as follows:

1. Install storm windows and doors. This will save from 20 to 25 per cent.
2. Insulate your home. Ceiling insulation will save from 10 to 15 per cent; wall insulation from 12 to 20 per cent, besides increasing wall surface temperatures, thus improving comfort.
3. Add window and door weather-stripping. Savings are greatest when applied to loose-fitting windows and doors and may run to 5 or 10 per cent.
4. Avoid overheating. Maintain temperature uniformly between 65 and 70, using thermostatic control if necessary. Wear more clothing indoors and you won't mind the lower temperature.
5. Reduce temperatures at night to about 60 degrees, thus saving 5 to 10 per cent. When away for several days, set thermostat at about 50 degrees, which will prevent damage from freezing.
6. Don't heat unused rooms. Turn off heat in garage for the duration. Sun-rooms can be shut off. Keep doors tightly closed to attic spaces and unused rooms. When bedroom windows are opened for sleeping, turn off heat. Seal fireplace opening, or else close damper tightly to prevent loss of heat up the chimney.
7. Insulate hot water heater, and don't have leaky hot water faucets.
8. Improve radiator efficiency by removing dirt from pockets and grills and keeping drapes and curtains away. If radiators have been painted with bronze or aluminum, application of ordinary oil paints to them will improve efficiency as much as 10 per cent. Place a surface having high "emissivity" behind each radiator to reflect into the room the heat ordinarily absorbed in the wall.
9. Check furnace combustion efficiency. Removing soot inside surfaces and boilers will save about 5 per cent.
10. Heating plants should be surveyed and tested by competent heating engineer.

The Society advises that the fuel savings listed are not necessarily all cumulative, but contends that fuel savings may mount up to startling proportions, even to 60 per cent, if the precautions outlined in the 10 points are adopted.

Roosevelt Vetoes Survey Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13 (AP) — President Roosevelt vetoed a bill today to authorize temporary appointment or advancement of commissioned officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in time of war or National emergency.

Mr. Roosevelt noted, in a message to the House, that the measure provided that commissioned officers on the Survey's active list "shall be deemed to be in active military service." He said he was informed that under this provision, all active commissioned servicemen in the survey, whether in time of war or peace, would be eligible for benefits to which military personnel and defendants are entitled.

It would be different, the President said, if a majority of the survey's functions were clearly military or naval.

"On the contrary, in time of peace," he said, "its duties and functions are normally civilian; and in time of war, most of them continue to be civilian."

The President added that under existing law, Survey officers under military or naval command are entitled to benefits applying to the armed forces. The Survey's main function is to map the coast lines of the United States and possessions.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

"If It's Clean— It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-8070 19 Main Street

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41589 11 Chestnut St.

MORTON CO'Y, Inc.
Annual Sale of Furs and Furred Coats
You are welcome to see our new 1942-1943 collection.
37 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE **NOSEGAY**
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

CEDAR MARKET
CHRIS. REEHL, Prop.
CHOICE MEATS
Personal Service • All Best Meats
Free Deliveries
125 PARKWAY RD. Ph. FR. 2-6062—6063

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Helenette INC.
CATERING FOR WEDDINGS IN WESTCHESTER
Home-Made candies mailed everywhere especially to our soldiers in camps. Guaranteed to arrive in good condition.
65 PONDFIELD ROAD BR. 2-2468

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
Distinctive Arrangements
Birthdays—Weddings
Anniversaries
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
DELAWARE AT TUPPER WA. 5310

BOOKS 'n' THINGS
We will order for you any book nationally advertised.
Rental Library—Hosiery—Stationery
Cards—Gifts
J. B. & G. A. Robbins
168 Elmwood Ave. Grant 8258

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

CORTLAND

Pecks'
Central Avenue Phone 1220

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(in the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
48-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

NEW YORK

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8946. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AUGUST SALE
of Beautiful Fur Coats and Jackets at Spectacular Savings
We also carry the well-known HOLLANDER DYED PRODUCTS
BLACHAS & MELLIDES
Master Furriers
41-16 Main Street Ph. FL. 3-5235

"Just Around the Corner From Main Street"
Let
THE ORIOLE GIFT SHOP
(Isabel Roberts)
SOLVE YOUR GIFT PROBLEM
Decorative Accessories Occasional Furniture
LAMPS and a wide variety of small articles
137-10 Northern Blvd. FLushing 9-2960
Next to Quaker Meeting House

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. *Flowers by Wire*
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4445

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

FREEPORT

FREEPORT DRUG SHOP
Pre-Display of Christmas Card Box Assortments
10% Discount if Bought Before October 1st
76 SOUTH MAIN ST., FREEPORT, N. Y.

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. MAIN ST. PH. FREEPORT 3698
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

FREEPORT—Merrick

Thinking of
BIRTHDAYS and PARTIES?
Order our
Delicious Ice Cream Cake
SODA RAHN'S CANDY
47 Merrick Ave. Phone Free, 4816

GLOVERSVILLE

FUR COATS
Dress and Utility Types
Dependable Quality
Faultless Style
At August Prices
Extensive Showing!
Martin & Naylor Co.

Fruits and Vegetables Fresh Daily
CHAS. DISTEFANO
240 S. Main Street 4770
We Deliver Twice Each Day

FIX UP
While Materials Are Available.
P. E. CONOVER
3968 28 S. MAIN ST.

GREAT NECK

Manhattan Food Stores
521 Middle Neck Road
Great Neck, N. Y.
Full Line
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries—Fresh Vegetables
High Quality Meats

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Crossword Quiz Answers

T	R	E	E	S			P	R	A	W	N
O	A	K	S			S	E	A	L		E
W	Y	E			G	L	E	N	C	O	E
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T	A	S	T	E			B	R	A	N	D

45

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1303-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

THE NEW HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Odd Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 MAIN STREET
Hempstead 5995

The GLOVE SHOPS
"The Store with the Marble Front"
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delivery Free
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
Hammond Organ and Novachord
Home of Dance Skaters

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

ITHACA

FURNITURE
Floor Coverings, Bedding
UPHOLSTERING
REFINISHING
—Quality Merchandise—
W. A. MUNSEY
FOREST HOME DIAL 2006
"Out of Way—Less to Pay"

Care will save your car
GULFLEX
Registered Lubrication
will make your car run better
SERVICENTER
Cayuga and Green St.
Phone 2128

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
14th BILL JOHN SIOTKAS ANNUAL FUR SALE
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

DINNER BELL RESTAURANT INC.
SOUTHERN MENUS
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
11:30 A. M. to 9:00 P. M.
Private Parties and Wedding Parties Accommodated in Colonial Room
83-02 37th AVENUE HAV. 4-8080

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

McBRIDE'S
Attractive Garden Apartments
2, 3, 4 and 5 Rooms, $40 up
82-19 Roosevelt Ave. Ne. 9-7786

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

FIELDS
for Women's Children's Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

RUBIN'S
Paints and Hardware
Garden Supplies & Tools
Housefurnishings
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HA. 9-0176

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0185
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
AUGUST FUR SALE
John Bros.
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

Heaterless Permanent Waves
ROSELLE BEAUTY SHOP Phone 5-5-5
14 East 3rd Street Jamestown, N. Y.

Shop With Your Friends at
BASSETT'S JEWELRY STORE
Diamonds—Fine Jewelry
302 Main Street
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK

Saturday Is Dollar Day
Special Bargains for All the Family at
G. C. MURPHY CO.
12-20 W. Third Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicit Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

Foundation Garments
If you need a FOUNDATION, CORSELETTE, or Side Hook Corset, FRONT LACE, BACK LACE, STEP-IN or PANTIE GIRDLE, we have them at all Prices.
MATTHEWS CORSET SHOP
16 E. 3rd St. Jamestown

QUALITY
MASTER MARKET
Groceries—Meats
300 W. Third St Jamestown, N. Y

SATURDAY IS DOLLAR DAY
Seven floors of Bargains for the whole family at
BIGELOW'S
JAMESTOWN

Vitalized Keystone Gasoline
Emblem Motor Oil
Red Star Lubrication Service, Inc.
Don Livengood, Mgr.
116 E. 4th St. Tel. 5708

Super-Values for
ALL AMERICAN DOLLAR DAY
in all 30 Shops
NELSON'S of JAMESTOWN

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 N. Main St. Phone 6146

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

A GOOD PLACE to Buy GOOD SHOES
Expert Fitting, proved by X-Ray
Brostrom-Conner Shoe Co.
18 E. 3RD ST., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

NEW YORK

KENMORE

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

DE SOTO—PLYMOUTH SERVICE
HENRY MALLETTE
Repairs on All Cars
5 NORTH AVENUE
TEL. LARCHMONT 2-2003

LYNBROOK

Shop now for your boy's and girl's school needs.
I. Jacobson & Son
23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

MOUNT VERNON

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. MO 8-3631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

YORK SHOE STORES
RED CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

A. A. Volkringer
CHOICE MEATS
and POULTRY
218 Broadway TEL. 1307
Free Delivery

ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
Vogels Shoe Store
58 WATER ST., NEWBURGH N. Y.

60 Shops under One Roof including an Up-to-Date BEAUTY SHOP and TEA ROOM
SCHOONMAKER'S
Department Stores
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

MATTRESSES
Box Springs—Pillows—Made to Order—Renovated—Sterilized
WESTCHESTER COUNTY BEDDING CO.
229 NORTH AVENUE
New Rochelle 2-1580—White Plains 3250

Folks read—and heed
With pleasing speed
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING
IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET

The Christian Science Monitor C2
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING," with complete schedule of rates and other information.

Name_____
Street_____
City_____ State_____

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

CORDWOOD
All hardwood WELL SEASONED—burns long and throws out plenty of heat!
CANNEL COAL
Ignites EASILY—burns a long time! Gives you LOADS of heat!
Enjoy these two ECONOMICAL FIREPLACE FUELS
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
N. R. 2-1000

MOVING?
Depend on Westchester's Neptune—the choice of more than 126,000 families during 41 years. Ask for an estimate, without obligation.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
NEw Rochelle 2-1300

SENTINEL OIL COMPANY, Inc.
The only bulk storage plant for Fuel Oil in New Rochelle. Make "SENTINEL"
"Guardian of your winter comfort" with weather controlled service.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-8330
Evans Street

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268
Acme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

BAY RIDGE Flower Shop
Visit—See—Buy
From Our Fine Selection
Prompt, efficient delivery.
Bonded Member of Telegraph Delivery Service
5301 5th Ave., corner 52nd St. WI. 9-8344

Printing A Quality and Service that Monitor Readers Appreciate
From a card to a newspaper
THE OGILVIE PRESS
1460 FULTON ST. President 4-2438
Deliveries any part of U. S. A.

Borough of Manhattan

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St Ed. 4-8398

McCOMB AND McCOMB Cleaners-of-Fine-Rugs
A 9x12 Domestic Rug Shampooed for $5.00
SCARSDALE 205. TUCKAHOE 2035.
SCARSDALE, N.Y

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

NEW DORP

Koch-Hall Paint Company
16-18 New Dorp Lane Ph. Don. Hills 6-0323
Wallpaper and Paints

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

WILLIAM A. MORRIS, Inc.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
38 Barker St., W. N. B. Phone:
Staten Island, N. Y. GIbraltar 2-3600

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY (Continued)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON (Continued)

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor Sts., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Parker VACUMATIC
Tel. 2-5885 126 Falls Street

Fiegler's DRY CLEANING
We carry insurance for your protection against Fire and Theft
We Satisfy Particular People
PHONE 6272 527 ERIE AVE.

Morrés
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DELLWOOD
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"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
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PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
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Thursday, Friday, Saturday
August 13, 14, 15
are
Poughkeepsie Days
and you may shop at
LUCKEY'S
on Friday until 9 o'clock
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Guernsey Milk
Commadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
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WALLACE CO.
August Fur Sale
MID-SEASON RUG and FURNITURE SALE

BAUER'S BARGAINS
Coats (all wool) ..... $5.00 up
Suits (all wool) ..... 5.00 up
Dresses .. 1.00, 2.00, 3.00 and up
Sweaters ..... 1.00 up
260 MAIN STREET

QUEENS VILLAGE

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
223-05 HEMPSTEAD TURNPIKE
PRIMROSE 2212
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON
Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5183, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

'blue coal'
Ask About Our Budget Plan
134-01 94th Avenue
Jamaica 6-7900
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

★LIPSCHUTZ★
Stationers
Books
Typewriter Repairs and Rentals
Greeting Cards
114-10 Jamaica Ave., Cleve. 3-9067

NEW! FLOATING SOAP SWAN
JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110
106-09 JAMAICA AV.

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Boulevard
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
War Damage Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

PARKWAY Specialty Shop
Corsets—Lingerie—Gloves—Hosiery
80-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. Virginia 7-1380
Heady and Tremmel

Virginia 7-1380
HARRY MALONE HABERDASHER
Manhattan Shirts
Reis and Munsing Underwear
Fownes Gloves
80-27 Jamaica Avenue
(Opposite Leader Observer)

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 481-482

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry, Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
844 Monroe Ave. Monroe 3080

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER N Y
78 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

WEEKS HOUSE
Grace Howe Weeks
Dinners Sundays and Evenings
Luncheon, Banquets, Shower and Wedding Parties
1239 Lake Ave. at Seneca Parkway
Glenwood 7009

Harold R. Bruce, Pres.
Firman, Webb & Bruce Co., Inc.
Insurance Counselors
212 Wilder Bldg. *Main 83*
Established 1867. Seventy-four years of complete insurance protection and service in companies of proven financial integrity.

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
Rochester New York
STONE 7384

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3737

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET
MAMARONECK N. Y.
Telephones—Rye 1121, Scarsdale 2726
Mamaroneck 2840
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2206 NITE CALL 924

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

SCHENECTADY

Barneys
for
PIANOS and RADIOS

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Exclusive—Yes
Expensive—No
Léon
Ladies' Hairdresser
625 State St. Parking Lot Tel. 4-2831

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN HAND
"The Rug Man"
Charge accounts invited
330 S. Warren St. 38191

Downyflake Shop
Breakfast—Luncheon—Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So Warren opp Onondaga Hotel

Harold's Beauty Salon
808 KEITH BUILDING PHONE 2-5026

GODARD PIANO CO., Inc.
529 S. WARREN STREET
PIANOS
Mason-Hamlin
Knabe Musette

FINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
BROWN & THORN
112 CEDAR STREET Phone 4-4166

FLAGS — POLES
Syracuse Stage Lighting Co.
406 S. Franklin St. Phone 2-9704
OPEN EVENINGS

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

O'MALLEYS'
Exclusive Fashions
for Particular Women
HOTEL SYRACUSE
ALWAYS REAL values in style, quality, material and price.

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

KEM-TONE
Sherwin-Williams Miracle Wall Finish
Covers with one coat! Wallpaper, Plaster, Wallboard, Brick, Painted Walls, Cement Surfaces. Dries in one hour! No Fuss. No Muss, No Bother, Newest, Smartest Pastel Colors!
Mohawk Wallpaper & Paint Co.
213 John Street Tel. 2-8160

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW YORK

UTICA
(Continued)

INSURANCE
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
R. D. WORDEN
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

Shop at the
SANITARY SUPER MARKET
"Where the Foods Are Better"
227 South Street, Tel. 4-5139

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

WATERTOWN

Thursday and Friday
Dollar Days
Yes, in spite of everything we're holding our regular DOLLAR DAYS—with no shortage of exciting values in every department of the store!
Empsall's

Why Waste Gasoline?
Let us check your motor
Pennzoil—Nu-Blue Suneco
Goodrich Motors, Inc.
302 N. Massey St. Phone 877

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2587 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

THE STANDARD BARBER SHOP
Specializing in Children's and Ladies' Haircutting
89 MAMARONECK AVE.

WHIFFEN ELECTRIC CO
82 MARTINE AVE. W. P. 3100
ELECTRIC INSTALLATIONS
MAINTENANCE, LIGHTING
FIXTURES and SUPPLIES

Meyer Gordon, Inc.
DIAMONDS—JEWELRY—GIFTS
116 Mamaroneck Avenue
In White Plains Since 1904
Tel. White Plains 2839

The Belle Shop
"CORSET SPECIALISTS"
SPECIALIZED SERVICE
CAMP
TRADE MARK
Agency for Camp Corsets
22 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 4034

Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains {6331 6330
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

Complete Banking Service
PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
31 Mamaroneck Avenue
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
135 East Post Rd.
W. P. 3420

A complete selection of
Famous Gantner Swim Trunks
for men and boys—$1.95 to $5
Stone's
"Authorized Agency for Camp Sloan"
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
LEATHER GOODS
222 E. Post Rd. • White Plains 5800

Gro-Tred Shoes
Correctly designed footwear for boys and girls of all ages, $3.50 to $5.50.
D. J. Murphy
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

YONKERS

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 3-6540
52 Lawrence Street

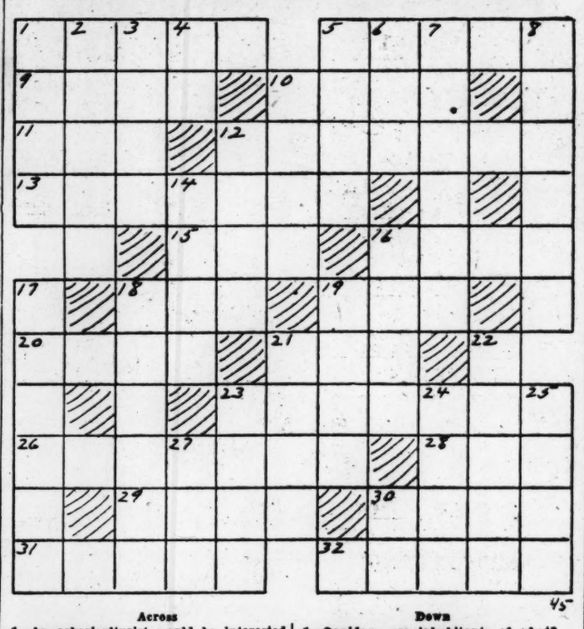
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—An arboriculturist would be interested in what?
5—What is a shrimplike, decaped crustacean?
9—What does Keats call "those groom-robed senators of mighty woods"?
10—What creature is always seen in the water or its immediate vicinity?
11—What is a river of England and Wales?
12—What is a wild rocky valley in western Scotland?
13—What is an external opening of the nose?
15—In Gainsborough's "The Blue Boy," what does latter hold in his right hand?
16—Anything egg-shaped is what?
18—What substance is applied to back of postage stamps for affixing them to letters?
19—To be indebted to.
20—What is beak-shaped point of an anvil?
21—Lubricant.
23—Who is Othello's lieutenant (pos.)?
26—What is a discourse delivered on any subject?
28—What is a plural of "oe"?
29—Pinocchio awoke to find that what "had grown more than a hand"?
30—Pionnuala was transformed into what?
31—What is one of the five senses?
32—Who is hero of an Ibsen play?

Down

1—Oppidans are inhabitants of what?
2—What fabric resembles silk?
3—Pieces out.
4—What is a plural ending?
5—London policemen are nicknamed bobbies in honor of whom?
6—Went swiftly.
7—What is a recessed portion of a room?
8—What did Gammer Gurton lose?
10—What is any long, very narrow opening?
12—What is a unit of mass and weight in metric system?
14—What Swiss lake is part of Aar River?
16—What birds are enemies of Chanticleer in Rostand's drama?
17—What is a herdsman's hut or cabin in Swiss Mountain?
18—Who were Aglaia, Euphrosyne, and Thalia?
19—What is a river of France flowing to the Seine?
21—Rowing implements.
23—What book is divided into 114 suras, or chapters?
25—Parish priest is called what?
24—What State of United States is the world center for popcorn and timothy seed?
25—Mme. Dudevant was better known by what name?
27—To make lace.
28—Senior (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What a Decibel Is?

The bel (named in honor of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone) is a unit for measuring the loudness of sound. The decibel (which is more commonly used) is one-tenth of a bel and more or less approximates the smallest difference in loudness that can be distinguished by the human ear.

By experiment it has been discovered that the response of the ear does not increase in proportion to the increase in sound energy or intensity of sound. Rather, it is more nearly proportional to the logarithm of the intensity.

Now the logarithm of a number is the power to which 10 must be raised to equal the number. Thus, log 10,000 equals 4, because 10^4 equals 10,000.

This logarithmic increase in loudness is a protection to the ear mechanism. For example, if we have a sound of, say, 10 decibels and increase the intensity 100 times, will the sound then seem 100 times as loud? No. It will sound only 10 log 100 or 20 times as loud.

There is a certain minimum of sound intensity below which sound produces no effect on the sense of hearing. The lower limit of audibility is rated at 10 decibels on the sensation scale of loudness.

There also is a maximum intensity of sound beyond which the effect passes from that of hearing to one of feeling and is very disagreeable. This constitutes the upper limit of loudness and occurs on the sensation scale as 100 decibels. The intensity or sound energy at 10 decibels is 10 (10^1), and at 100 decibels it is 10,000,000,000 (10^{10}), or a billion times as great, although the loudness is only 10 times as great.

THRESHOLD·OF·FEELING

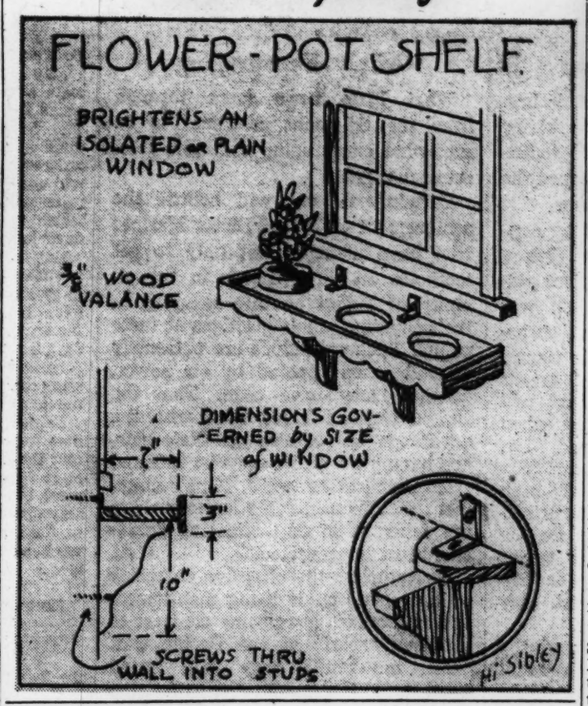
97 db.	boiler factory
80 "	noisy street
57 "	noisy office
50 "	restaurant clatter
37 "	quiet office
30 "	whisper
20 "	open country at night
10 "	heartbeat in soundproof room

THRESHOLD·OF·AUDIBILITY

Measurements of sound loudness may be made with an acoustimeter (a special sound meter). This device includes various electrical circuits whose aggregate sensitivity to the pitch and loudness of sound approximates that of the human ear.

—W. P. Keasbey

Make It Yourself



Patriots on Home Front

Alhambra, Calif.

Patriotism that will pay dividends after the end of the war to those who served in it has found expression in the idea of Mrs. Bertha French of this city. She has organized a group who give parties in their homes, to which 25 cents or more is the admission charge. These funds are promptly turned over to a committee of leading citizens who give a receipt to the group and then buy War Stamps or Bonds with the money. It is the plan that the resources thus accumulated will be available to servicemen from this area when they return to civilian life and need funds to re-establish themselves. The money will be loaned without interest, and will be a tangible reminder of the community's appreciation of those who showed "all out" devotion to the nation's cause.

Daily Quotation

RESOLVED, never to do anything out of revenge. — JONATHAN EDWARDS.

In Lighter Vein

Never Mind the Soup

Diner—"This soup's very thin, waiter."

Waiter—"Yes, sir. The manager likes the people to admire the design on the plate."—Exchange.

The Danger

Oscar Levant, the musical answer man, in his younger days often played hookey from his piano lessons. At one time, when he had skipped several lessons, his mother thought it high time to give him a good talking to.

"Don't worry, mom," said Oscar, at that time a quiz kid without a program, "music runs in our family."

"I know that," replied Mrs. Levant, "but the way you're practicing it's likely to run out again."—Des Moines Register.

A Verse for Today . . .

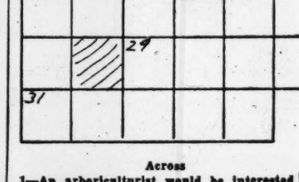
O LORD, thou art my God; I will exalt thee, I will praise thy name; for thou hast done wonderful things; thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth.—ISA. 25:1

Stamp Notes

Wide World Features

Two commemoratives for the 150th anniversary of the founding of the National Museum in Stockholm have come from Sweden. The stamps were issued in June.

Values are 20-öre red and 40-öre olive. The 20-ö has a portrait of King Gustavus III designed from a picture by Alexander



J. & H., Stolow

Reslin. The 40-ö includes a portrait of Karl Gustaf Tessin, designed from a pastel by Gustaf Lundberg.

Gustavus III promoted a period of literary and artistic production in Sweden. One of his ambitions was to found a museum. His successor, Gustavus IV, issued a royal decree through a regency to start the national museum. Tessin supervised the construction of the Royal Palace in Stockholm according to plans made by his father, who designed it. He also was a diplomat and an art collector.

Cuba plans to issue five stamps calling the attention of Cubans to danger of fifth-column activities. Date of release has not been announced. Artist designing the issue is Enrique Garcia Cebrera.

Another V-design is the semi-postal set from Belgian East Africa. Colors are blue, green, red and violet. Value of each of the four stamps is 10-franc plus 40-f. "Belgium Shall Rise Again" is interpretation of inscription. The design includes a shield guarded by the lion, symbol of Belgium.

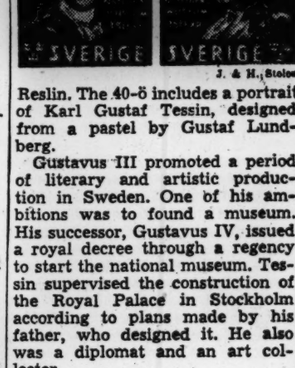
Uruguay has a 68-centimos brown in the air mail series of the power dam design.

Monkeys Give Rubber

Even the monkeys in the Woodland Park zoo, Seattle, contributed to the scrap rubber drive. Their old automobile tire swings were taken from them and new ones of rope and wood substituted.—Associated Press.

Patriotic Covers

Illustrated in this column is one of the designs on a set of twenty new patriotic envelopes created by Gimbels Stamp Department. The illustrations on the envelopes were selected from over 250 entries in a nation-wide contest. They were



chosen as winners by the following distinguished panel of judges: Lieut. Com. McClelland Barclay; The Honorable Albert Goldman, Postmaster of New York; Maj. General James A. Ulio, the Adj. Gen. U. S. Army; Leopold Arnaud, Dean of the School of Architecture, Columbia University, and President of the School Art League, and H. L. Lindquist, Chairman of the National Federation of Stamp Clubs.

NEWS ITEM— CBS REPORTS BRITISH CHILDREN GET NEW EXAMINATIONS UNDER 'COMMANDO' CONDITIONS.

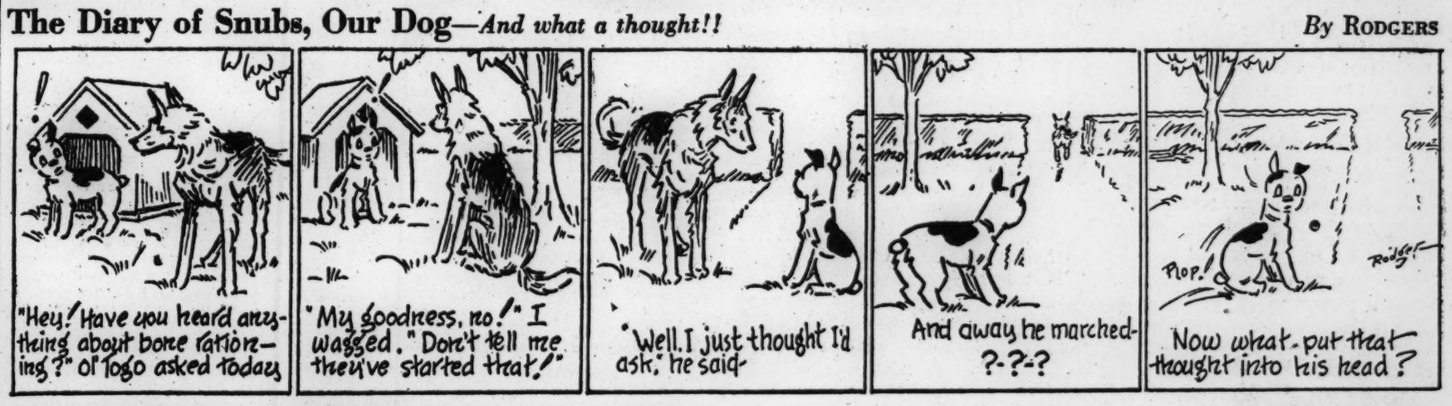
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Excuse It, Please*

By LE PELLEY

YOU'D BETTER STOP FOOLING ON THAT PLANK! IT'LL BREAK !!!
YOO HOO—I'm A LITTLE BUTTERFLY....
STOP SHOWING OFF IF YOU DON'T WANT TO GET WET!
BLOOEY-OOEY-OOEY—I'm A HUMMING BIRD ——
I KNEW IT. !!
CRACK
SPLASH
WELL! HOW COME YOU'RE STILL DRY ?!!!
I'M A LITTLE BUMBLE BEE.....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*And what a thought!!*

By RODGERS


"Hey! Have you heard anything about bone rationing?" Ol' Togo asked today
"My goodness, no!" I wagged. "Don't tell me they've started that!"
"Well, I just thought I'd ask," he said
And away he marched—?-?-?
Now what put that thought into his head?
Plop!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Bad Weather for Ducks*

By THE HAGERS

As we the Coast Guard station passed, We saw two flags tied to the mast.

"They must be signaling 'Good-bye!' Get out your Seaman's Guide," said I.

"Look! Here it is: two flags of red, The centers black and square," Ted said,

"Mean hurricanes and gales in sight. I guess they mean 'good-bye' all right."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Production Critique

The easy way to criticize American war production is simply to blame Donald Nelson. He is chief of production; ergo upon him can be heaped the obloquy if anything goes wrong.

When the committee headed by Representative Tolan blames Mr. Nelson and the War Production Board for concentrating three-quarters of all war orders in the hands of 100 large corporations, drawing workers into tightly compressed production areas, it treads on unstable ground. The record will show that by late last January, when President Roosevelt invested Mr. Nelson with his sweeping powers, $60,000,000,000 in orders had already been ear-marked. This had been done principally by the Army and Navy for the very good reason they were under duress to place as many orders as they could, and to place them where they felt they could obtain delivery.

Thus, while supervising, through the same Army and Navy department channels, the granting of about $70,000,000,000 more in contracts, Mr. Nelson has had to organize and manage production of the goods already on order and underway. Therefore, he has been both a purchasing agent for more materials than were ever ordered before in the history of mankind, and, simultaneously, he has been the manager of the world's most stupendous production job.

This duality of function needs to be kept clearly in mind in considering the Tolan Committee's criticism. For it is as purchasing agent, placing orders with the big firms from which he can expect the most reliable early results, that he does what the Tolan Committee objects to; as a manager, a forwarder of sub-contracting to the little fellows, Mr. Nelson operates in the direction the Tolan Committee approves.

It is likely that the Tolan Committee will find more to approve as they keep pace with developments; for in addition to the $130,000,000,000 in war goods already ordered, there is another $90,000,000,000 pending. So there will be more orders, and more concentration for some time to come. But there will also be greater effort to spread contracts.

The sharpest need in the production picture just now is for inventory controls of raw materials, rationalization of orders so they bear exact relationship to materials required, and a general shaking down of the vast program so that the proper shells will be ready for the right gun at the requisite moment. We are already hearing of plants closing, or threatening to close because of material shortages. It is safe to say that the WPB is awake to this situation.

There are some phases of American participation in the war that are not bright. It cannot be said that the United States has yet become a fully effective power in the global struggle. But insofar as the inquiry is limited to production, the record is amazingly good.

America is now spending about $5,000,000,000 a month for war supplies. This is double what many experts believed possible only a few months back. This figure breaks down to about $155,000,000 a day. It wasn't so many years ago that some asserted the United States couldn't afford to build Boulder Dam. That dam cost $77,000,000 spread over a period of years. Now, America spends twice that daily. Translated into the 4,000 planes a month, the 1,500 tanks and sundry other items that Mr. Nelson has charge of, it looks like a mighty achievement.

For the Men of Bataan

The men of Bataan will soon get some packages from home. Through the International Red Cross, money is being raised for a Bataan Mercy Fund to stock a ship with food and supplies for Americans taken prisoner after their heroic "forlorn hope" defense.

Boston produce men recently sent that city vaulting over the top with $12,000 raised from the auctioning off of a 300-crate carload of lettuce donated by West Coast shippers. One crate sold for as high as $500. In fact, so spirited was the bidding that after the lettuce had been auctioned off once, the crowd demanded, "Let's sell it again!"

They did, and Boston had the satisfaction of having made the highest single contribution to date on the Atlantic seaboard. A similar auction has been held in New York, and others are scheduled for other cities.

There is little doubt that the ship will be well loaded. Not that the most precious cargo would be half sufficient to convey to the men of Bataan the reverent gratitude of a nation.

Grimly Encouraging

What little news seeps through from the Solomons continues to be somewhat encouraging and more than somewhat grim.

Certainly no one will belittle the achievement of United States Marines who have managed not only to get footholds on three islands in the vicinity of Tulagi but are reported as "consolidating" their positions at these points. Such operations are extremely difficult when opposed by air power, as these may have been. That the United Nations forces, even with the advantage of surprise on their side, are having no picnic may be inferred from Admiral Ernest J. King's statement that "considerable losses such as are inherent in any offensive operation must be expected."

Nevertheless the offensive character of the operation is being maintained, and it provides a welcome contrast to previous aspects of the Pacific war. What the public may well guard against is the assumption that the mere taking of the initiative in some sectors of a single front is tantamount to turning the whole tide of battle.

The Russian people could offer Americans some useful warnings on this point. All through the winter, at great sacrifice, they hit the Nazis again and again. Many people were inclined to scoff when Hitler said the Nazis would still be in Russia next winter and would be better equipped than before. Yet even after the heroic and masterful assaults delivered by the Russian armies over a period of months, the United Nations' European front is in the most critical state since Dunkirk and the Battle of Britain.

No one has much reason to develop over-optimism these days about immediate United Nations prospects on the Russian front. The Battle of the Pacific may be proved another matter, but not by a reversion toward any part of that thinking that used to picture Japan as a push-over.

Four-Legged Linguists

Callers at a suburban home were amazed the other evening to meet a mere dog which seemed to surpass them all in education. Not one of them could understand a command given this dog in Russian. But the dog—linguist that he was—understood perfectly, and, what is quite as surprising, also obeyed.

The linguistic abilities of animals evidently have not received the attention they deserve. Lately it has been discovered that mules left on the Pacific Coast by evacuated Japanese refuse to obey commands except those in preferred Japanese. And French-Canadian draft animals are reported to affect ignorance of one's wishes unless addressed in their beloved patois.

Animals supposed to talk have always stimulated the imaginations of men, especially of writers in mythology. But for the ancients it was enough that an animal might talk at all, without doing it in a foreign language.

Perhaps learned readers can add to the growing folklore of animals that are better educated than their masters.

Jacob Gould Schurman

At dusk on the Fourth of July, 1918, a convoy of Allied ships crept through the North Atlantic. On deck, all was darkness and silence, but in the lounge of a transport a group of passengers—Army officers, Y. M. C. A. workers, a Japanese Admiral—gathered to hear an oration of the day by the distinguished president of Cornell University, Jacob Gould Schurman.

There, in the midst of troubled waters, this educator-statesman undertook to tell his audience what it was they were going so far to fight for. "We hold," he said, "that the moral law—the law of justice, equity, humanity, compassion—governs nations as well as individuals . . . we are fighting for the great American ideal of peace—for a parliament of mankind, for a federation of the nations of the world. . . ."

These words of Dr. Schurman, who has just passed on in New York, had tangible meaning during his career of service. Rising from humble beginnings on Prince Edward Island, he became a scholar, a teacher, an outstandingly successful college president, an ambassador from the United States to Germany's new republic and, finally, one of America's elder statesmen in the quest for rational, stabilized world amity. Many of his countrymen will find inspiration in his words and deeds.

No, Dora, the ban on canned music you heard about has nothing to do with the shortage of tin.

Our Readers Say—

American Hospitality

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May a British destroyer, which must remain anonymous, express through your columns the thanks of all concerned to those who have shown us hospitality during a three weeks' stay in Boston? When we were ordered here to undergo certain repairs, you will understand that it was a disappointment to us not to be sent to a British port from which it might be possible to get a few days' leave to our own homes.

But the people of Boston and neighboring towns as far afield as Fitchburg so conspired to give us a good time that we really have felt at home wherever we have gone, whether for an evening's entertainment or for a few days leave in the pleasant surroundings of an American home. Indeed invitations were so numerous that we were unable to accept a number of them.

British warships, large and small, have now for many months been coming to Boston; the stringencies of war every day affect more closely the daily life of American citizens; but neither of these facts has in any way diminished the flow—no, the overflow—of American hospitality. Thank you all and we hope we shall come back again.

E. H. CHAVASSE,
Lieutenant Commander, Royal Navy
Boston

To Enforce Permanent Peace?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two letters in your recent issue raise the question of what to do with Germany after the United Nations have beaten her. One writer, Hans Schmidt, deprecates talk of splitting up Germany into atoms, depriving her of all means of industrial recovery, and keeping her disarmed while all others remain armed. The other, C. J. Fern, Jr., points to the untold sufferings caused by the leaders of National Socialism and their followers, and says: "We shall have to make the German people realize that any future attempt to raise the banners of Pan-Germanism will bring only an ignominious death to those who launch it, and a decidedly unattractive future to those who follow its promoters." Neither correspondent, as I see it, offers the right solution of the problem.

The one thing we cannot in honesty promise the Germans is continued national sovereignty and self-determination if we win. Whether all the Nazis and Prussian militarists are killed or no, and regardless of whether the treatment of the German people at large is harsh or relatively humane, if Germany continues an independent, sovereign State, under whatever government, we will have failed to win the peace.

We must understand the postwar government of Germany is to be and to remain permanently dependent upon the civilized world for its authority. In order to govern Germany, however, we shall have to federate the democratic peoples, beginning with the United States and the British Commonwealth. We must do this, I believe, in order even to begin to win the present war, and certainly in order to be able to enforce permanent peace in the world. Germany can then be beaten and governed as a mandate of the United Nations, or as a territory of the Union of the Free, until such time as her people can be trusted with full citizenship in the Union. The first move toward solving the problem of how to pacify Germany is to federate the democratic peoples.

Dorchester, Mass. CLARENCE HOTSON

Britain's Postwar Trade

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the course of a recent editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, dealing with Britain's Post-War Trade, I observe (and agree with) the following statement:

> Britain, during the last century, has been more dependent upon her export trade than any other great country in the world. With her small area and her great population, she cannot both produce primary commodities on a sufficient scale and be a manufacturing country. If her standard of living is to be maintained, she must be a great importer and a great exporter; the alternative is economic ruin for herself and grievous loss to those with whom she traded.

As a grower of what is termed "world wheat" on the Canadian prairies, I have learned the "economics" in the above paragraph at two difficult schools operating simultaneously:

(1) The depression decade which, apparently, came to a swift end in 1939;

(2) The growth of economic nationalism in most of the populous little countries across Europe, under the influence of which $2 wheat "grown in the home fields" was taken in preference to "world wheat" from overseas fields at less than half that figure.

I am well aware that we have tariff-builders of our own in Canada, and to this extent it cannot be denied that Jack Canuck can ill afford to adopt a "holier than thou" attitude to this general problem of the steady deterioration of international trade in wheat—a sort of preview of today's struggle between the forces of freedom and the force of tyranny!

Even at this hour, as you doubtless well know, the price-tag on a bushel of the breadgrain ranges across half a dozen different levels, from, say, a farm valuation of 55 cents in Argentina to better than $2 in Britain.

Doubtless the International Wheat Council (under the constructive leadership of your great country) will find a technique to find common ground, across the coming postwar years, for "world wheat"—at levels which will be fair to all concerned. So far as Prairie Canada's major commodity goes into the world's ports, that will be a fairly accurate measurement of a genuine "New Order" to be based on V . . . — for the United Nations.

Toronto "SUNNY ALBERTA"

Not an "Axis"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation for the letters, "Our Readers Say"—and especially for the one written by Mrs. Hannah Hultz—who aptly puts my thought about the word "Axis" in writing. It has been hard for me to associate "Axis" with those trying to thwart Christianity. (MRS.) ALMA VON BINZER

Los Angeles

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The World's Biggest Monkey Wrench

The Bookshelf

New Edition of Jane's Underlines Enemy Losses

In 1897 Mr. Fred T. Jane, a British writer on naval subjects, undertook the preparation of an illustrated work designed to contain authentic information concerning the navies of the various nations. The first edition appeared in 1898, and was an immediate success. From the first modest volume, running to a little more than 200 pages, with quaint illustrations produced by some now antiquated process, has stemmed an annual issue, the volumes of which steadily improved in quality, appearance, and wealth of detail as time went on, until it long since became a *sine qua non* to writers on naval topics.

The present edition of JANE'S FIGHTING SHIPS, edited by Francis E. McMurtrie (New York: Macmillan. $19), will be a welcome addition to reference libraries. It follows the format used in other editions of recent years, and contains over 500 pages, plentifully supplied with illustrations of unsurpassed quality.

Although officially entitled the 1941 edition, the difficulties encountered under existing conditions in obtaining, assembling, and preparing data delayed its appearance until July, 1942. However, it contains as addenda pertinent information dated as late as April 9, 1942.

Contrary to the procedure adopted during the First World War, which classified the war issues of Jane as confidential, no restriction has been placed on the present edition, which consequently can be procured by anyone who desires to acquire a copy.

* * *

Except for that of Sweden, few changes appear in the composition of non-belligerent navies, as it is almost impossible for them to obtain deliveries of new ships because their customary sources of supply are now devoting their facilities to producing ships for their own purposes.

Rather than incur the expense of making a separate listing of vessels under the control of the Free French, pertinent information concerning these ships is carried by appropriate footnotes in the regular French section.

Costa Rica, which had had no navy for many years, appears as the possessor of a 22-ton patrol vessel, a photograph of which is desired by the editor.

In the list of Venezuelan ships is to be found what is probably the oldest man-of-war in active service—the 200-ton gunboat Miranda, which was acquired from Spain in 1898. Several vessels of this class were captured by the United States Navy in Cuban ports in 1898, and in those days it was gossip that the Miranda had managed to escape to Venezuela, where its sale was effected.

The editor's foreword comments on the shrinkage in the pages devoted to the German and Italian Navies. In the light of recent events the same observation will be applicable to the Japanese Navy when another edition of Jane appears.

It is stated that both Germany and Italy are doing little or nothing to replace their naval losses, presumably due to lack of steel and other building materials.

* * *

The dispassionate statement is made that the gaps in the Italian listing are rapidly growing, and would be still wider were it possible positively to identify all the units that have fallen victims to the British Mediterranean Fleet. The editor believes Italy has lost more than half its cruisers.

It is admitted that the information concerning the Japanese Navy is inadequate and indefinite. However, the data that have been assembled is probably as good as can be found elsewhere at this time, if not better. In previous issues some attention was devoted to the possibilities of the rumored two-man submarines projected by Japan, but in view of the lack of success attained in action by these fantastic craft the editor has wiped them off the record.

The illustrations provided of new and reconstructed ships, including those of the much advertised German battleship Tirpitz and the cruiser Prinz Eugen, as well as of Japanese vessels, give helpful details for identification purposes. This feature of Jane has long been particularly useful to seagoing naval personnel.

The first section of the book is an illustrated listing of naval losses that have been officially admitted, accompanied by thumbnail descriptions of how, where, and when the sinkings occurred. An inserted page captioned "Final Addenda" brings these losses up to the date of binding.

Compilation of war losses is recorded as having been "a very onerous task," due to the difficulty experienced in obtaining authentic information. Jane has always prided itself on being accurate, so complying with censorship requirements and conducting searching investigations of unsubstantiated claims has indeed been a task of great magnitude. No attempt was made to disclose any United Nations loss, if any, that has not been made public. The editor, in commenting on this phase, very properly states that "Fighting Ships" does not propose to furnish the slightest assistance to the enemy.

* * *

Due to the lack of opportunity to revise the make-up of the book, practically all the ships listed in the Final Addenda will also be found in the navy sections to which they belong; consequently the close student of naval affairs should, in the interest of accuracy, make his own corrections.

Two features which would add to the value of this publication have not been included; namely, a separate listing of all known new construction, and an enumeration of all naval vessels which have passed to the control of belligerent powers. For instance, the ships of the Thai Navy and certain Chinese vessels are now to all intents and purposes at the disposal of Japan. Similarly, certain Danish, Norwegian, Dutch, and probably all of the Rumanian Fleet are under German dominance.

The compilation of this book has entailed an enormous amount of work and the editor is to be congratulated on having been able to maintain the high standard set in previous editions. F. L. O.

The Wide Horizon

How Portugal Saves Its Army

By Louis Shepard

More than 75,000 well trained and equipped soldiers have been shipped from Lisbon to the Portuguese colonies to prevent their shipment to labor camps in the event of a German invasion of Portugal. These troops are comparable to some of the crack troops of England and the United States, and it is understood that should the motherland be taken, they will aid the Fighting French and the British in Africa. The soldiers kept in Portugal cannot be compared with the men going abroad.

The first time I saw a part of the Portuguese army was a few minutes before the Dixie Clipper landed at Lisbon. Gray-clad men ran out of low-built huts to stand in a muddy courtyard and wave at the plane. I thought it was a prison, but an American Army officer, a fellow passenger, explained that they were Portuguese soldiers and the huts were their barracks.

I visited the spot a few days later and found that the courtyard in front of the low stable-like barracks was littered with weeds, rocks, and garbage, with chickens, goats, and a couple of donkeys poking about in the mess. Light within the buildings came through low open doorways to reveal the hard earthen floor, with little rivulets caused by water running down the damp walls.

Lunch was being served from a common pot containing a stew of fish heads and cabbage. The men ate it with relish. It was the sort of food that they had been eating most of their lives.

* * *

These soldiers are seen throughout Lisbon. Their uniforms are manufactured of the cheapest gray denim, and more often than not the cloth is held together by a network of patches. Their heavy shoes are usually split and cracked, and the men have difficulty in walking, since so many of them are not accustomed to shoes.

The equipment of the army in Lisbon is comparable to the uniforms of the men, and consists mainly of scrawny mules drawing ancient cannon. Even the ambulances are two-wheel carts with canvas curtains.

Cavalry troops, with mules as mounts, wear cracked leather leggings. Infantry troops are equipped with an ancient type of rifle, which accentuates the slight stature of the soldiers.

A private in this army is paid about sixty cents a month. A conscript who has learned to read and write is immediately promoted to the rank of sergeant. (About 80 per cent of the population is illiterate.) A major of infantry in Lisbon earns about $80 monthly, and the cost of living for upper classes at the present time, with the exception of rent, is on a par with that of New York City.

But one day I saw a number of army trucks roll down the main street of Lisbon—big, powerful vehicles, loaded with soldiers wearing well-cut woolen uniforms and low-visored steel helmets, each holding a modern rifle and carrying a well-filled knapsack. Every man had his hair cut and kept his tunic buttoned. His shoes were shined under his short canvas leggings, and he held his gun as though he knew how to use it. Every truck drew behind it a brand-new field piece mounted on pneumatic tires with air-brake controls.

The column proceeded to the River Tagus, where the men embarked on a steamer and sailed for Portuguese Guinea.

* * *

Since the fall of France thousands of Portuguese young men have been sent, and are still being sent, to the Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Guinea, Angola, Mozambique, and the Portuguese colonies in China and India. Portugal, although a small country, owns the third largest empire in the world.

The Azores are about a thousand miles out in the Atlantic, and the British Navy operates around its coasts. There were rumors to the effect that Portugal might wish to protect the Azores from a possible attack by the British and Americans. But most Portuguese are strongly pro-British and pro-American.

Although most of the residents of Portugal feel that the Republic will remain an independent and free nation, Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal, refuses to take a chance. Even if all the Portuguese troops were kept in Portugal, it would be impossible for the country to prevent a Nazi invasion. This being the case, Salazar does not wish to risk having all the Portuguese youth shipped to Germany or Poland some day to work for the Nazis. The best part of the country's manhood, therefore, is shipped to the colonies, so that Portuguese troops in Portuguese uniforms may some day, if necessary, retake Portugal with the aid of British and American divisions.

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